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THE CAUCASIAN.

PURE DEMOCRACY AND WHITE SUPREMACY.

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IF YOU WOULD LIKE.

To communicate with about ten thousand of the best country people in this section of North Carolina, then do it through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN. No other paper in the Third Congressional District has as large a circulation.

BRIEF OPINIONS.

THE coal barons have added another 25 cents to price of coal and some of the plutocratic papers are kicking against it. Let up, gentlemen, let up, these are private affairs" and government has no right to interfere! Oh, no, let the coal barons lay it on till the price is one dollar a pound and thousands are perishing with cold. It is un-con-sti-too-shun-al, you know, to interfere with private affairs." "Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, enough" —Dakota *Herald*.

THE London Statist of September 17 opens with an article on the international monetary conference with this: "It is to be hoped that the new government will have the courage even now to withdraw from the international monetary conference." The writer says that neither Mr. Gladstone, as premier, nor the chancellor of the exchequer, has any sympathy with the object of the conference. They know England will not tamper with its monetary system and they must feel, therefore, that they will be in a false position in going into the conference. They must beware, too, that it was proposed only as a means of tiding over the elections in the United States, and that it was accepted by the European governments simply out of courtesy to that of the United States."

It would seem from the foregoing that even in England the international monetary conference is understood to be merely a ruse to postpone the settlement of the silver question until after the presidential election.—*Ex.*

THERE is nothing new to report in the strike situation in Homestead. The advisory committee is confident and laughs at the idiotic vaporings of the Local News, which published an editorial declaring the strike was lost. Fort Rick is the scene of much quarrrelling and fighting. Whiskey at the bottom of it. The non-union men get drunk and go out prancing around the streets. Some get full of fight and go around looking for it. Many go armed. Several have been so insulting that citizens have accommodated them, and one or two instances have occurred where a non-Union man has met his deserts and got pretty well hammered. Then the mill officials and newspapers make them out as poor, innocent, inoffensive angels, set upon by terrible monsters. Many of these men are lost to all, sense of decency, and seem proud of their despicable action in taking another man's job, and then go around and add insult to injury.—*Ex.*

One door in Vanderbilt's mansion cost $50,000. What did yours cost? —Voice of the People. We wish it had cost $500,000, as then more money would have been paid out to those who furnished the material and sold their time, skill and labor to make such a work of art. We are always glad when a person of wealth goes out and buys things with his money, and thus adds to the volume of circulating legal tender. It would not be a bad idea, nor a detriment to the country, were the Vanderbilts to pay out $5,000,000 for doors, windows, floors, food, pictures, horses, butter, flowers, silks, cottons, musical instruments, books, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., as this putting of their money into circulation enables others to sell something which they have for the money the Vanderbilts have. But don't let any one have a chance to invest money in United States bonds, as they are the bedbugs that suck the blood from over-taxed labor by taxation. —*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

In a recent lecture in Chicago Robert Ingersoll gave utterance to these fundamental truths on the social compact we denominate civilization: "And let me tell you to-night what I mean by the liberty of the body. It is to give to every man what he earns with his hands. And this great question of division has got to be settled even in the United States. Capital takes too much; labor gets too little. Labor will not always live in a hut, with capital living in a palace. Flesh and blood are more sacred than gold, and the time will come when the law will see that every man has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit, not only of happiness, but the right to catch some of it before he dies. I want to live until I find an aristocracy of homes, of generosity; and aristocracy of intelligence; an aristocracy of heart and brain. I am sick of the old kind. I want liberty for every man. I do not believe in the law of supply and demand as applied to flesh and blood. If they who toil cannot have some of the good things of this world, then I do not want anybody to have them."

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

Henry Rogers has been outlawed by a commission of the magistrates of Durham county. He is a burglar and a very desperate man. He is hiding in the woods near Durham. —*Ex.*

The Statesville *Landmark* has received from Prof. W. L. Nicholson of Mooresville, a ripe cherry plucked from a tree on the farm of Dr. W. B. Mott, near Mooresville, on the 22d.—*Ex.*

Mr. Mike Rufty of Catawa, an uncle of Mr. D. C. Rufty of Statesville has sold, to parties in Candada, a gold mine that he discovered on his place about two years ago.—Statesville *Landmark.*

News from Chapel Hill brings the sad announcement of the death at that place of Dr. J. R. Morgan. Dr. Morgan was prominent in his profession and popular with all classes.—Durham *Globe.*

The Winston Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions asking the State Legislature and Congress to favor the establishment of a national park in Western North Carolina as projected by editor Burbank. —*Ex.*

There is a glut of cotton at the Raleigh compresses. and the railways have really more than they can handle Hundreds of car loads are there and Hamlet waiting on the compresses. Cotton is being marketed very rapidly.—*Ex.*

News comes to us that last week a colored man was found near the bridge across Fiching creek in almost senseless condition. He was able to tell that some one had beaten him. He was taken up and soon afterwards he died.—*Ex*

Killing frosts occurred in this city and section last week. Early risers report that the ground looked as if covered with light snow. At Griffith's ice was reported; also heavy frosts at Crab Orchard. The tomato vines are a thing of the past. —Charlotte *Observer.*

Farmers in Wake county say nearly all the cotton has been picked. It is being put on the market rapidly, as the farmers do not believe there will be a rise in the price. Never has a crop been put on the market so early in the season and so rapidly. It is the slightest crop in many years.—*Ex.*

Mrs. R. R. Cotton, of the World's Fair Commission, is now at Washington, D. C., having a desk made out of the wood of various trees found at the place where Sir Walter Raleigh's colony landed on Roanoke Island. This desk will be in the Virginia Dare Memorial building at the World's Fair. That will be the name of the North Carolina building.—*Ex.*

Sunday about 1 o'clock Mr. T. E. Whitehead discovered that something was burning at the depot. He and Mr. L. M. Pittman hurried down and found several bales of cotton on fire near the corner of the ware house and very near a car loaded with cotton. They succeeded in stopping it, but a little delay would have caused a big fire. It was thought one dropped fire there from a cigar or a cigarette.—Scotland Neck *Democrat.*

We notice in last week's papers an account of a banquet given at the Carrollton Hotel in Baltimore by the North Carolina students of the John Hopkins University, in which the name of Mr. Jas. H. Pridgen, of this place, appears in the list of Carolina students. After the supper a committee was appointed to effect a permanent organization of the Carolinians at Hopkins.—Kinston *Free Press.*

Mr. M. G. Singleton has presented us with a bunch of beautiful red June apples from a second crop on the same tree.....Several porpoise have been seen this week in the river opposite the town. It is rare to see them so far from the sound.....Mr. W. S. Burbank has placed on our table a potato vine that has two varieties of potatoes, entirely different on the same root.....Col. McCarthy has built a well at Fairfield more than 200 feet deep, and we hear that water has been found as good as there is in the State.....J. R. Wynne & Co., bought 30,000 pounds of fish in two days for shipment. Other firms also made purchases. The fish business is quite an item here.—Washington *Gazette.*

Our Enfield correspondent writes that a colored man by the name of Hale Wilkins, who was about thirty years old, was murdered near Enfield last week. The facts were these: Wilkins lived in Enfield township, but was at work at Whitakers. He returned to Enfield Saturday night but was decoyed back. He was found nearly dead Sunday morning a short distance from the railroad in Nash county. He said four negroes jumped on him, choking and stabbing him with a knife. They then examined his pockets for money and one of then said. "We have played h—l, we killed the negro but did not get anything." He was taken to Enfield but died on the way. Mr. B. F. Gary, corner, held an inquest and the above facts were developed, It seems that a woman had something to do with the affair. Bill Pittman has been implicated in the crime, and arrested.—Roanoke *News.*

GENERAL NEWS.

Japan has 550 newspapers.

The world has 4500 paper mills.

Sweden has 2000 school gardens.

New York has fifteen National banks,

California resorts are opening up for the winter.

The receipts of wheat for September were the largest on record,

The dairy school of the Georgia Experiment Station is a success.

The British Cabinet decided not to occupy and annex Unganda, Africa.

About $160,000,000 is invested in in this country in electric street railroads.

There is a scarcity of corn in Mexico and the people threaten to revolt in consequence.

Another mill for grinding only American corn is to start up in Hamburg, Germany.

United States four per cent. bonds are now selling at 115, which is the lowest price since 1881.

The drought in New Mexico is so great that the United States troops at Fort Stanton are not allowed to wash.

A Russian mail train was held up by robbers near Krowka and $250,000 and much valuable baggage stolen.

The Georgia cotton crop will be about seventy per cent. of the average. The acreage has been reduced this year.

Secretary Rusk officially declares that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

News from Bering Sea is that nearly all the seal pouching is being done by British vessels, threatening the destructing of the industry.

The Kokomo Daily Gazette-Tribune has moved into a new home of its own, it being one of the finest offices to be found in Northern Indiana.

The side-bar on a Big Four engine broke near Warsaw, smashing the cab and injuring Jones Scott, who was riding on the seat with the fireman.

Louis Feltz, 13 years old, of Brookville, was accidentally and fatally shot in the groin by his brother while they were gathering grapes in the woods.

Robert White, aged 16, son of J. White, of Walnut Level, Wayne County, was fatally mangled by a freight train at the L. E. & W. depot in Muncie.

At Crawfordsville, the Monon paid a judgment and costs in a suit for a horse that killed itself by running into a train standing on the street at Ladoga.

Sigman Welinitz, a prominent business man of Whiting, committed suicide. His wife had left him, and he had made an attempt at a reconciliation, which was unsuccessful.

Some of the Scotch members of the British Parliament are threatening to desert Gladstone if he does not devote more attention to their affairs and less to those of the Irish.

A public reception was given to Lieutenant Peary, Mrs. Peary and the members of the expedition and of the relief party at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

The father of a boy at English, where the lad was suspended by the neck by a quick-tempered schoolteacher, will apply to the State authorities to have the teacher suspended.

James W. Barcock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was willed several million dollars three years ago by an uncle on condition that he marry within five years. Mr. Babcock has just taken a wife unto himself.

This year's of sugar beets in Bohemia is expected to be fifteen to twenty per cent. less than that of 1891. Heavy rains have somewhat brightened the prospects. but the prices of raw sugar are still tending higher.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton has informed an inquirer that out of an issue of 4000 ten-thousand-dollar legal-tender notes there is but one note now outstanding, and that there are but three five-thousand-dollar notes outstanding out of a total issue of $20,000,000.

A whaling steamer has arrived in San Francisco, Cal., from a two-and-half years' voyage. Her catch for the cruise was thirty-eight whales (the largest on record,) whose bone and oil represent $400,000. She was two years housed in the ice, and lost several of her crew from drowning and other causes.

In several localities in Washington there are animals running wild which have descended from domestic ancestors. In Pacific, Chehallis and Mason Counties there is a remnant of a herd of wild cattle, which have roamed through the woods and over the prairies of that portion of the State for years.

Nora Standish was thrown a buggy at Coldwater, Mich., and fell on her head, dislocating her neck. It was thought that she was dead. The attending physician summoned two strong men. One seized her by the feet and the other by the head, and at the word pulled as hard as they could. The bones sprang into place with a snap, she soon recovered consciousness and will live.

A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

It would Place the Burdens of Taxation Upon Those Best Able to Bear Them.

Now that the people are awakening to the appalling fact that a few thousand corporations and individuals are rapidly absorbing the created wealth of the country, the question arises is there a remedy? We believe there is an adequate remedy.

We do not coincide with the views of those who would arbitrarily limit the accumulation to $1,000,000 or $6,000,000. Nor would we suggest any course that would have the effect of crushing out that spirit of enterprise and go-ahead which has done so much to put the United States in the front rank of the world's great nations.

One of the remedies that we would suggest is this: Limit the life time of corporations, say to twenty-five years, with no power of renewal. This would put a quietus upon those creatures that "have no souls and never die." Corporate wealth would then become dissipated and be scattered among the various natural or legal heirs, in about the same time it does the property which belongs to individuals. In other words, limination would play havoc with individual accumulations.

Another remedy, and the principal one that we would depend upon, is this: The adoption of a graduated income tax. Exempt all net annual incomes less, say, than $2,000. Levy a tax of 5 per cent. on incomes from $2,000 to $10,000. When $10,000 is reached increase the tax to 10 per cent. on all above $10,000 and up to, say, $30,000. On $30,000 up to $50,000 increase the tax up 15 per cent. On all incomes from $50,000 to $100,000 make it 20 per cent., and on all incomes over and above $100,000 make the tax 25 per cent.

The above rate of increase may be susceptible improvement. Our figures are principly for illustration—though our judgment is that the rates we have given are not far out of the way.

The system then would work something like this: John Smith, who is a merchant in a small town of a few thousand inhabitants, seldom makes enough in his business, over and above all bad debts, rents, local taxes, wages to employes, living expenses, etc., (all of which would be deducted from his gross income), to lay aside as net income $2,000 per year. But suppose we find here and there one who makes $3,000, why such a one would have to pay 5 per cent. on all over and above $2,000—which amount is exempt—or, in other words, 5 per cent. on $1,000. This would be simply $50 out of his net income $3,000. He would have $2,950. This $50 would never be missed by a man who has made $3,000.

Suppose we find a man who has made $37,000 clear net profit in a single year. Deduct the $2,000 which is exempt, and it leaves $36,000 subject to taxation. On the first $5,000 levy a tax of 5 per cent., making $250; on all above $10,000 and less than $30,000 (which is $20,000) levy a tax of 10 per cent., making $3,000; on all over $30,000 (which would be $5000) levy a tax of 15 per cent., making $750. The total amount of taxation would be the sum of $250, and $2,000, and $760—or, $3,000, This $3,000 is the amount which a $37,000 net income would pay.

It would be quite a large tax to be sure, but he would still have $34,000 left, and certainly no man ought to complain who has a clean net income of $34,000 in a single year.

He could spare that $3,000 better than a man who works for $2 per day can afford to pay even 50 cents tax on what sugar his family uses in a whole year. And the payment of this $3,000 into the public treasury would take that much off the shoulders of the poorer classes who pay their taxes in small amounts. It would be like giving the small ox the long end of the yoke.

Suppose again, that we take a man who has an income of half a million. As we have seen in the above calculation, there would be $2,250 on his income up to $30,000. Then on the excess of $30,000 and up to $50,000 there would be a tax of $3,000; on the excess of $50,000 up to $100,000 there would be $10,000 (the rate being 20 per cent.); and on the excess of $100,000 up to $500,000 there would be $100,000—the rate being 25 per cent. The total amount then would be $115,250. This is what a man who made $500,000 in a single year would have to pay into the public treasury.

Well, of course, such a man, unless he was a natural born patriot like Peter Cooper, would squeal. But if he squealed just take him by the ear and say: See here, Mr. Hog, you have got $384,750 left, and if you are not satisfied to live in a country whose business opportunities will enable you to clean up that amount in a single year, then you had just better emigrate to some other country where you can do better.

Not only would such a graduated income tax take the great burden of taxation from the backs of those least able to bear it and put it upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it, but it would serve to equalize the possession of wealth—or rather prevent the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

Of course taking one dollar from the pocket of one man and putting it into the pocket of another brings those two dollars nearer together. If 10,000 corporations and individuals had to pay $100,000,000 per year into the public treasury of the people's government it would bring the 10,000 corporations and individuals $200,000,000 nearer the people.

The Vanderbilts and Goulds would find themselves weighed down the same as the trotting horse with a light-weight driver is handicapped in a race. Take 25 per cent. from their incomes every year and they would find it a much longer road to the coveted goal of a billionaire fortune.

We have not the data at hand to show even approximately what the aggregate tax would be from incomes, but we venture to say that, with the public debt wiped out and the interest stopped, it would pay the entire expense of the general government. We believe that a careful consideration of this subject will convince any candid mind that a graduated income tax would be a rational, equitable and effective method of preventing the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few.

The system is not an experiment. It has been tried (though not the graduated feature of it) in this country, but because it was a poor man's law it was repealed during the memorable period when a wave of official corruption and plunder swept like an epidemic over the country. It has also been adopted and is now in use in other countries.—Chicago Express.

The Jews and Palestine.

That most distinguished of Jewish-American philosophers, Rabbi Wise, does not welcome the new Palestinian movement, in so far as it involves the repeopling of the Holy Land by the Jews now scattered over the world, including those in the United States. He holds that the Jews who are now here should stay here, instead of going to the country once held by their race and trying to set up there a Jewish State like that which existed before the Christian era. The Jews have multiplied in the United States till they number over a million; they enjoy privileges here such as they cannot obtain in Asia; they are constantly becoming more powerful; and they are accummulating wealth more rapidly than the people of any other race in the country. Though in their synagogues they are perpetually praying for the restoration of Jerusalem, in the opinion of Rabbi Wise, who considers New York far preferable to Jerusalem as a place of abode, they could not be made to go there.

We are assured that the great majority of the thousand rabbis in the United States hold views like those held by Rabbi Wise upon this subject and that only the Russian and Polish rabbis who have recently come here take any other view, or believe that the prophecies of restoration are to be literally construed.

The recent discussion of the new Palestinian movement in The *Sun* has called out many expressions of opinion thereon from our Jewish contemporaries; and we have been struck with the fact that all of them which have fallen under our notice are of one accord. We do not know of a Jewish-American paper that favors the migration to Palestine of the Jews in the United States. We quote here but a couple of brief extracts from two of these papers as specimens of many that might be quoted from other papers. The *Jewish Tidings* of last Friday says:

"The conditions in this country will have to change mightily before the Jews will forsake it for the land of the prophets. As for the Jews of the United States, it can be said that Palestine has no inducements for them."

The *Jewish Messenger* of the same date gives its judgment in an elaborate article:

"The utterance of the Rev. Dr. Kelt of the Episcopal Church, that Palestine will soon be ready for the Jewish race, has absolutely no weight unless he can show that the Jewish race is ready for Palestine. Jewish public opinion on this subject is not difficult to ascertain. The great majority of Israelites who share the civilization of the day and are accorded civil and religious equality; give no thought of returning to Palestine. If the traditional view of the final ingathering and the rebuilding of the Temple is still repeated in the prayers, it is held as a theory like that of the millennium among our Protestant brethren, who are in no hurry, however, to abandon Wall street, the Standard Oil Company, and Western mortgages in consequence. So Israel is not returning and does not want to return. It looks no longer backward, but ahead and around!"

Though the Jews of this country are thus nearly unanimous in declaring that they will never go to Palestine as settlers, it is certain that a good many of the Jews of Eastern Europe are going there. As we styled a few days ago, the Jewish population of Palestine has more than doubled within a short time, and those of the Russian and Polish Jews who have been prevented from coming to this country are turning their eyes toward Jerusalem. If the Czar continues to maintain his anti-Jewish policy, millions of his Jewish subjects will be compelled to find homes somewhere outside of Russia; and there is no doubt that since the Turkish Sultan now favors their settlement in Palestine, they will make homes for themselves there.

While the Jews who are in this country will stay in it, there are enough Jews in Russia alone to give Palestine a larger population than it ever had in any past age. We shall be pleased to see a powerful Jewish State there, all the people thereof enjoying those unalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

GOOD ROADS EDUCATE

Great Problems Will be Solved When the Roadmaking Era Begins.

A country road. Overhead the gray squirrels chatter and a frightened hare scuds swiftly across, like a flying shadow. The trees shoot out long green boughs that knock off a man's hat as he rides unwarily, or brush him in the face with their thick leaves. Here and there a fallen tree obstructs the road, and marks of a detour up the bank and through the broken underbrush of the adjoining wood are visible. A little stream dashes over the road in wet seasons, trickling sweet lullabies as it glides away. In dry seasons there is an ugly and inconvenient furrow left by its overflow. The road would seem to have been left to such wayfares as gray squirrels—who after all choose the elevated railway of tree boughs—and wild creatures of surer foot than man.

The rains have washed deep and rough gullies; the rocks stand up bare and sharp of tooth on one side, and deep mudholes on the other entrap even the cautious. If two vehicles meet, there is no room to pass, although unused land on either side stretches to the edge of vision. If the drivers are respectively man and woman, the man, with instinctive gallantry, drags his vehicle out of the way, backing, turning and taking all risks himself; if two men, they settle the matter with much strong language.

The battered and broken vehicles tell the story, with their long succession of rude mendings; the harness tied together with bits of rope or roughly patched, the horses tired and thin and melancholy with hard pulling. Truly the gray squirrels have the best of it.

There few houses along the road. A population remains sparse and scattered where there are no roads, and there, too, are found those pathetic households of the old and helpless. The young men—aye, and often young women—are gone to the towns—gone anywhere there is a chance for them. If they had raised good crops, fine fruits, how transport them to market? If they had good horses, the hard wear and tear of the roads used them up. If they were ingenious or thrifty there were no neighbors to give a word or two of wholesome praise, to keep up a friendly competition, to trade the barter ideas with; there was worn ont think ing in the old grooves as well as worn out harness. And in the short winter days and long winter nights the house was drearily isolated from other houses by long stretches of muddy and rought ways, and the sight of a human face at the door was startling.

Do you wonder that old superstitions and prejudices and old feuds survive in lonely country districts, and old despares and fears cloud the brain? It has been said that the Salem madness of witch murder was greatly due to the slow and infrequent communication between the towns of old days. There was time for unhealthy brooding. We don't hate our neighbors if there is a brisk intercourse; if we have cried over their dead and rejoiced at their good luck and been helped by them on days of worries and hurries. We don't doubt the divine kindness when we see it revealed in the kindly faces of men and women about us.

The loneliness and isolation of country places where no roads, or worse than none, separate—not connect—places, this is the secret of human overflow into large towns, and when those who go are mentally and morally uneducated, of crowded slums and tenement houses and even viler places. Man needs man. The best part of education is not in nature, not in books—it is in human intercourse. The free shows of the streets and bulletin boards, word flashing to meet word, the continual presence where news is made, where life is acted getting knowledge at first hand—this is a part of the city's training.

But you will say truly that it is but poor stuff many of its scholars get—profanity, voice, all manner of vileness—and that they ought not to need to come to town to get its better elements. Well, give them, then, a wholesome country intercourse, neighborly talk set in clear air, the spectacular play of shower and sunset with others beside them to look, too—a country with roads and they will stay content. A nation of roadmers is a nation of educators, of civilizers. and the day when a hearty interest in road making springs up in the country will be the day which marks the beginning of the solution of some of our most serious social and political problems.—Ella F. Mosby in Kate Field's Washington.

What The Editor Gets.

When a child is born into the world the physician is presented and gets about $10 for officiating at the important event. The editor heralds the advent of the stranger and gets a cursing for making a mistake as to the sex and date of arrival.

After a while the child becomes a man, the minister is called to perform the ceremony and walks off with a ten dollar bill in his pocket for his trouble. The editor is again called upon to chronicle this event by drawing on his imagination to make the bride and groom the best and most respectable people in the county. His only pay is to be asked for a few extra copies of his paper to send to some absent friends.

In time the once baby, once happy groom, but now a man well advanced in years, is brought down by death Again the physician is called in and makes his bill, the undertaker is present and officiates at the funeral, and in time wants $100 for performing the last sad rites, while the editor is expected to complete the drama by holding up the deceased as a model gentleman, and one who at present is flying up the golden stairs. The probabilities are at the same time that the baby, the groom and the dead man have been so infernally stinger that he had never contributed one one cent. to the support of his local paper.

What does the editor get. He gets left.—From the Middleton (Pa.) *Advocate*

Private Riches the Oppressive Power Everywhere.

It is so plain that private riches and combinations of private opulence, are the oppressive element in human society, that it ought to be manifest to every reflecting mind; and the laws and governments of all pretect and foster this oppressive element as though it were purely beneficient and in no way detrimental to the rights and well-being of any class of people.

However tyranical and overbearing any man might be by nature and disposition, he can do no great and extensive damaging to the community or the nation or without the advantage which wealth can afford. He cannot command the services of numerous laborers and artizans unless he is possessed of the remunerating them. He cannot acquire large tracts of land without the means of purchase; he cannot generally secure special privileges and franchises without large sums of money, or endorsement by others who control money or monied influence. In order to be a monopolist or oppressor, or usurper of the equal chances and rights of the people, he must have either actual riches at command, or the influence of rich persons to back him. It is evident, then, in these cases, that to be a tyrant, a monopolist, a despot, and oppressor, a usurper, one must have command of the power which wealth always carries with it; and without that power no man is to feared more than another. An individual might be a giant in size, or a Sampson in physical strength, yet a very few others acting in combination, will be able to over-master him, and defeat his assumption in the roll of a tyrant or oppressor.

But clothed with the power which money or riches, gives a selfish or an ambitious man is not only enabled to command the services of many others, even to the number of many hundreds or thousands, but he is in a position to invoke the operation of the laws in his own interest this the poor man is seldom able to afford, and thus riches is made the means of oppression where there would be no oppression but for the fact of accumulated riches. It is further the fact that the laws of a country—and the United States forms no exception to the rule—are made by the wealthy class, or at the bidding of that class, and are most invariably framed in the interest of the rich, and to the disadvantage of the poor.

The operation of these unjust economic principles—that is, the accumulation of unlimited wealth by private individuals—has been going on so many centuries and ages, and is so strongly intrenched in the laws and constitutions of nations, that wealth has become to be *an oppressive element without regard to the good or bad character of its owner.*

Wealth, riches, opulence, in other words, is always oppressive in its effect upon the community, whether the possessor of it desires it to be so or not. The laws are framed so that they favor the riches of the rich, and those laws act without the attention aye, even in spite of the wishes of the proprietor. Consequently, private or corporate wealth, or wealth massed in sufficient amount to be exerted as a social or political force, is invariably an oppressive force in society, under modern civilization, however good its owner might be, or might have been, had he not been rich.

If there be any truth in this reasoning, it will not be easy to understand why it was that the Jews was so hostile to private riches and rich people. This feature is the distinguishing peculiarity of his Gospel. If the "Sermon on the Mount" and other sayings of his uttered in the same vein, had not been uttered, or had never come from the Holy Land as a part of the Gospel of Jesus, it is hardly conceivable that the remainder could have survived longer than a generation or so, and we should in that case have never heard of Jesus or his Gospel, for there would be no Gospel without those immortal parts. Those remarkable sayings respecting riches and poverty, oppression of the poor, the "beatitudes," the denunciation of the rich, the commendation of the poor, promises of eternal life and happiness to the oppressed and down-trodden, and so on, these constitute the very essence of the gospel of Jesus, and without them all the rest would be a worthless mass of theological rubbish, which would, if let to itself, have passed from human remembrance a thousand years ago

It was the perception of economic principles at work, land of the inevitable result of their operation, that enabled Jesus to declare with so much vigor and emphasis the moral consequences which follow the accumulation of private riches. He perceived that the unduly rich were the worst of criminals, because it is they who are responsible for the social conditions which make all other crimes possible or necessary, and therefore, he could not help saying when he opened his mouth to his lowers and the masses: "Woe unto you that are rich; blessed are the poor." And in hell the rich man lifted up his eyes, being in torment." "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth." "The Gospel is to the poor." ("To the rich inquirer): "Sell all that thou hast and distribute to the poor." You cannot serve God and Mammon." "Give to every one that asketh, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." "Lend; hoping for nothing again." "Thou fool, this night thy soul will be required of thee; then whose shall these things be?" (And to the toilers): "Learn of me; all ye that labor and are heavily laden, for my yoke is easy and my burden light." "Be not anxious about the future." It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

Cotton.

The recent fluctuations in the price of cotton are of great interest to the cotton planter. The price of cotton is now, and has been for the past year, abnormally low. The cost of production has been greater than the selling price in all sections of the cotton producing district. This has produced a general stringency in business circles, and much financial embarrassment and distress among the planters. The result of these were plainly shown at planting time, when the acreage was reduced about 10 per cent. according to reliable estimates, and the hard times influenced the purchase of fertilizers to such an extent that their use is reported to be greatly decreased from last year. Consequently there has been less cotton planted, and what was planted was fertilized less. Add to this the fact that the season has on the average been bad, and worms are doing much damage in some sections, and the certainty of a greatly reduced crop becomes apparent.

Last year's crop is loosly spoken as a 8,000,000 bale crop. If the acreage has been reduced 10 per cent. the crop if equal in every other respect to last year, would be only about 8,000,000 of bales But the condition is shown by official reports to be about 7,000,000 bales. In addition to this, the low price of cotton has stimulated the use and consumption of cotton in new channels, and the spinning demand for the coming year. If these figures be true, or anything near it, the surplus will soon vanish and a short crop command high price. Speculators are taking hold of cotton like they believed in this condition.

Strikes are reported in the British mills by the daily press. It is a good time for the speculator to get up a few strikes in the British mills if he can, because during the month of October and November the cotton planter markets the bulk of his crop, and if prices can be kept down until the speculator squeezes the cotton out of the farmer's hands, he will get full benefit of the rise which present conditions inuicate as highly probable. The condition seems to be one in which the bears are fighting an inevitable rise in every possible manner, and while they lose ground slowly, the delays are utilized by the speculator in gobbling up every bale possible.

It seems, therefore that cotton must bring a better price later in the season but the Economist does not desire to be held responsible for any man holding his cotton. That is speculation, and every man must speculate on his own judgment.

As a rule, farmers who have held their cotton have not been as well satisfied with their results as those who sold on the market as they were ready. There is, however, no doubt that a planter able to hold his cotton at home, with no expense for interest, storage, etc., who keeps posted on the markets and uses good judgment and holds only high grade cottons, can make it pay him well, very often, to hold sometimes for a year or two. But when a man is in debt and paying interest, or when he is compelled to hypothecate the cotton for money to run on or to pay debts, and then has storage and commission and other charges to pay, it becomes a very different question and a very doubtful policy.

The prospects of better prices for cotton are good, and it should be remembered that high grade cottons are the best to keep because they have less competition late in the season. It is now a good time for some intelligent co-operation among the American cotton planters. If the surplus be absorbed this season and the planters can be masters of the situation for years to come if they will co-operate with the next season opening short and keep it short all winter.

The Economist will make a special feature of keeping the cotton planters posted, and be as valuable to them as Bradstreet's is to the merchant.—National Economist.

London shelters 5,000,000 people.

THE CAUCASIAN

Entered in the Post-Office at Clinton N. C., as Second-Class Matter.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1892.

Elias Carr is our next Governor.

Weaver carried several States West of the Mississippi.

Cleveland is elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Republican vote is much smaller than was expected.

According to the New York Herald the People's party will hold the balance of power in the United States Senate.

Justice shall prevail. Buckle on your armor and get ready for the next fight. The Caucasian will stand by the people and bear their banner in the thickest of the fight.

The party that is beaten by money is not whipped. The People's party has not had any money to spend in buying votes. It has made a grand and heroic fight for principle. A majority of the yeomanry and intelligence of this county has endorsed these principles. And the time is fast approaching when we will triumph over the combined power of trickery and corruption money.

The Wilmington Star comes out in a long editorial headed, "Treachery rebuked," and accused the leaders of the People's party of working in disguise with the Republican party. For such a clam we can only express our sympathy. Any man with a thimble full of sense can see now, even if they were suspicious before, that the People's party was no more a fusion with the Republican party than it was with the Democratic party.

The Railroads did not furnish money to the People's party, but could afford to spend several hundred thousand dollars to put the Democrats in control of the next Legislature. They knew that the People's party would make them pay taxes and give them no special favors. The Railroads are opposed to the People's party because they fear justice.

A few weeks ago the Democratic machine was howling about negro domination and begging the Populists to go back to the old party. They found that this racket would not work. So about ten days ago the machine politicians held a consultation in Raleigh and decided that they were beaten unless something was done. They decided that the only thing they could do to save themselves from defeat was to buy the negro vote. So Chairman Simmons hied away to New York and came back with enough corporation money for this purpose. He got back last Thursday. On last Friday, Saturday and Sunday this boodle was distributed over North Carolina. The money has done its terrible and corrupting work. The negro vote in Sampson county (and in every other county we have heard from) has gone almost solidly for the Democratic party. At this writing it is impossible to tell how Sampson has gone. It will probably take an official count to determine. The majority, which ever way it goes, will be less than 100. If the People's party is beaten, it took the solid negro vote with the Democrats to do it. An overwhelming majority of the white people of the county voted for the People's party. In as much as the corruption boodle went all over the State, we suppose that about the same conditions exist in every county. The People's party may be beaten, but the result is a big victory for the principles of reform. But let the result of this election be what it may, The Caucasian rolls up its sleeves and goes into the fight for the next campaign. If we are beaten, the Democratic machine has been forced to spend thousands of dollars and to buy thousands of votes to do it, and if it beats us in the next fight (two years from now) it will have to buy the votes to do it. The People's party is here to stay and whether it wins or loses in this fight it will gain and grow every day. The Caucasian's rooster will fight and crow from this day on.

Later—Since the above was written, news comes to us that Weaver carried Sampson, and our county ticket was beaten by only about fifty votes.

They tell us, sir, that we are beaten. We think not. If there had been three tickets in Sampson the People's party would have been elected by a large majority. We think the People's party is not beaten nor dead, when it takes the voters of two parties and hundreds of campaign boodle to beat it, and only fifty votes at that. The People's party county ticket is honored in defeat. They were support by nearly two-thirds of the white voters of Sampson.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE MEETING.

The Supreme Council of the National Alliance and Industrial Union, will meet in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday the 15th of November, 1892. The following are the delegates from North Carolina, viz.: Marion Butler, Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Maj. W. A. Graham and Capt. S. B. Alexander. They leave this week.

"Our legislatures have been bought and sold till we think no more of it than the buying and selling of so many cattle and sheep in the market. Monopoly is a danger compared with which slavery was a small danger."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"BUTLER'S LAST RALLY."

Under the above heading the Wilmington Messenger of last Sunday publishes the following:

"The Third party will have a final rally at Autryville to-morrow. Marion Butler will be one of the speakers, and it is probable that the Hon. Wm. M. Robbins and Mr. Ed. Chambers Smith will go up and divide time with him. Major Robbins and Mr. Chambers arrived in the city last night from Onslow county where they spoke yesterday."

Yes, Mr. Butler spoke to a tremendous crowd at Autryville Monday, but neither of the distinguished gentlemen referred to above put in their appearance. If they had they would have been accommodated. Mr. Butler is always glad to divide time, for by so doing he always makes votes for the People's party. For the last four days of his canvass no Democratic speaker offered to ask for a division of time, though he had very large crowds each day. Why? Because they had learned that they lost and that Butler made votes at every contest.

HEAL THE WOUNDS.

This campaign has been the most heated that has been carried on in this State for many years.

Prejudice, passion, and bitterness were the order of the day. But let us hope now that the campaign is over all wounds made may be speedily healed, and all bickering may cease. It has certainly been a most unfortunate campaign. The motives of good, honest men have been impugned; friends have been arrayed against friends, and in many instances divided in hostile camp. Now that the campaign is over, let those who have been friends reconcile their differences.

That bitterness and prejudice should longer exist is absolute folly, and shows weakness. If a friend has been estranged extend to him the hand of friendship and lay aside all bitterness.

NATIONAL ELECTION.

The despatches indicate a great victory for Cleveland. New York, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, Indina (Harrison's State) go for him, with the Southern States.

Nevada is conceded to Weaver, with chances in Nebraska and Colorado.

It is thought that Cleveland will have 279 electorial votes. Reports indicate that the Democrats through out the South have elected their candidates to Congress.

No disturbance or clash between Federal and State authorities have been reported. It was a quiet and orderly election. In North Carolina it is reported that all of the Democratic candidates for Congress have been elected, though there is yet some doubt about Congressman Bunn of the Fourth district.

The campaign has been a hard fought and bitter one. We hope and trust that all differences my be reconciled and forgotten.

THE ANTI-OPTION.

On re-assembling of Congress the anti-option bill a measure that passed the House will go to the Senate for passage. The object of the bill is to prevent future dealing in agricultural products.

The bill is on the right line, as was evidenced by its passage by the House. Future dealing depresses the price of cotton, wheat and such other products as "futures" are taken on.

Millions of dollars are drawn from the South by moneyed men of New York and other Northern cities by this infamous future dealing. It is stated that in one Southern city alone $1,000,000 have been North sent due solely to the future dealing system. The anti-option bill should be passed, The honest farmers throughout the country want a system that depresses the market for their products, destroyed. Petition your Senators to vote for the anti option bill.

"The world is bankrupt!" There is not enough wealth to pay off its indebtedness—national, state and private: A few, literally, own the earth, and the many are but the slaves of the few. Our people need Government loans at low rates of interest, or they can never in God's world get out of debt. The Goulds, the Vanderbilts and Rothchilds will own the earth! Every month these three families accumulate all the profits of millions of wealth producers, and every month their power increases—as the snow ball rolled along in the snow increases in size. Every turn of the ball increases it in surface and gathering power.—The Chicago *Express.*

No man has the genius or brains to own $5,000,000. The money owns him. He is the key to the safe. It is a kind of insanity. Imagine a man—a good, intelligent man—with two million coats, six or eight million hats! a million necktie! Then imagine him getting up at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and working hard all day to get another necktie.

No flowery rhetoric can tell the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as well as the cures accomplished by this excellent medicine.

REASONS FOR THE ANTI OPTION BILL.

A subject of the utmost importance to the farmers of this state, and to the South generally, and which has not received the attention of our public press and the people which its gravity demands, is the Anti Option Bill now pending in Congress. This bill is aimed at "future" dealing, a species of gambling in the great agricultural products of this country, which has grown into a monstrous evil, and has inflicted incalculable damage on the cotton growers of the South. The conditions of the bill are directed at the seller of "futures," the "short seller," as he is called, who does not own or have any control of the product he sells. He must take out a license at a cost of $1,000 yearly, must give a bond of $40,000, and must pay a tax of 5 cents per pound on all cotton and 20 cents per bushel on all grain that he sells as "futures." It is designed to exterminate "future" gambling, but does not interrupt legitimate trade. We presume a lack of information as to the details of this iniquitous "future" business is the reason why our people and press have not raised an unanimous and irresistible demand for the passage of the bill. We propose to assist in supplying that information, and to that end we invite the careful attention of our readers to the extract which follows, taken from the printed volume of testimony before the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives. The bill passed the house by a majority of four to one at its last session. It would also have passed the senate, but the future rings became greatly alarmed by the action of the house, and put forth tremendous efforts against the bill, which resulted in its postponement by the senate until December. It is the first business that then comes up in that body. Its great importance to our people will be partially realized when it is stated that New York and New Orleans sold 45,000,000 bales of futures the past season, in direct competition with our crop of 9,000,000 bales of actual cotton, and that by manipulations of the future boards prices were forced down 3 cents per pound. The rings broke down futures to beat those who bought futures, and at the same time they broke down the price of actual cotton. Our senators and representatives, especially the former, must be made to know that the interests of our people require the destruction of this nefarious gambling system by prompt passage of the anti option bill. Read carefully this extract:

"The 'future' business, so called, has certainly grown into an unspeakable injury to the cotton trade, and its effect almost constantly has been to depress prices below their natural level. The cotton future business is controlled in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool, New York having the commanding influence in this country. A ring or syndicate control it there, and make the prices which are posted on their boards, and these being wired all over the land decide the course of the market. They have control of all machinery of the business. The people of this country have naturally a strong speculative tendence, and not knowing how the future market is manipulated, and thinking the chances equal for upward or downward changes, and believing all to be fair, many of them buy futures, because it takes less money to do so, and they thus avoid the expenses that attend carrying the cotton itself. When they buy they are required to put up $1 per bale margin in hands of the New York operators, and for every decline of twenty one hundredths of a cent they must put up an additional $1 per bale; then by pressing prices down they get immense sums accumulated in New York as margins. When such a prize is at stake the New York rings never allow it to get away. Having such complete control of the machinery they continue to depress prices, and call for additional margins, until the buyers are exhausted or discouraged and sell out, losing all they have put up.

This year is a striking illustration of the evils of the future business in cotton. When prices had declined to 8 cents for milling, a great number our Southern merchants and planters, believing this price too low to stand, and looking confidently reasonably for improvement, bought futures largely and put up their margins. Then the process of gradual squeezing went on. Prices were reduced and more margins called for. This was repeated again and again. The weak buyers put up two or three margins, and were then forced to give it up, but the stronger buyers held on, feeling assured that the lower it now went the more certainty there was a big reaction So they continued to put up margins some as many as five, six and eight, as the decline went on. Memphis alone, as estimated by parties well informed, has sent over $1,000,000 to New York this winter for margins on cotton futures. The entire South, having the same faith in better prices, has done the same thing, and at this time there are doubtless $10,000,000, or more, held in New York as margins on future deals still unclosed and pending. This is the prize now before the rings, and they will move heaven and earth to capture it. This can only be done by depressing prices and squeezing out the holders, and as the rings have full control of the future boards they continue to squeeze the market down. They never allow such prizes to escape them; they are few in number, well organized, with immense capital to back them. The buyers are scattered everywhere, unorganized, and means very limited. The result cannot be doubted.

"There is no doubt whatever that the tendency of the 'future business in cotton is always to depress values.

"Ten years ago (1881–82) the cotton crop was very short, and the knowledge of this fact led our Southern people, and other outsiders, to buy heavily of futures. Everybody, in all lines of business, who could raise some money for margins went into it, counting surely on better prices because of a better crop. Merchants' lawyers, doctors, mechanics, drummers, everybody, took a hand and seemed to fear there would not be enough futures to go round. The crop was short; but in spite of it, the rings, having sold futures to the whole country, went to work to squeeze prices down and capture the immense pile of margins that had been put up. By the methods they know so well how to use, and in the face of facts that would naturally have put prices up, they forced them down some 3 cents per pound, and thus squeezed out of this multitude of buyers—'lambs' they facetiously called them—and got their money. When this had been accomplished, and there was no longer any inducement to depress prices, the market reacted rapidly to the extent of some 4 cents per pound, and values reached the level which the conditions of legitimate supply and demand justified. That season it was estimated by our best informed business men that the South alone lost not less than $30,000,000 on futures, all of which went into the pockets of the rings. It is trange that with such enormous gains in prospect, and that too without a single lick of honest work, and without a commensurate investment of capital or risk—is it strange that the men who gather in this golden harvest of dishonest plunder should fight vehemently against any and every effort made to stop or check the nefarious business?

"Dealing in futures is a terrible excrescence which has gradually and insidiously fastened itself on business and commerce until it threatens destruction and death to all legitimate trade on which it is ingrafted. It will be difficult to exterminate it. The rings can afford to spend millions to preserve it, and with its money and influence to do so, New York fattens on it. It is like a great devilfish, with its horrible body located there, and stretching its deadly tentacles, covered with suckers, all over the land, exhausting the lifeblood of honest legitimate trade, and bringing poverty and ruin on tens of thousands of foolish people who venture to touch it."—*Ex.*

Selecting Seed Corn.

Now is the proper time for the selection of seed for the next years crop of corn. Farmers in going through the fields should observe carefully what stalks have been most prolific, the earliest in maturing and the freest from attacks of vermin and disease, and the selection should invariably be made from these.

There is diversity of opinion touching the relative merits of the varieties of corn producing more than one good ear to the single stalk. In the selection of seed I believe it is always best to take from stalks bearing two perfect ears. The varieties bearing more than two good ears to the stalk are not considered as good for general culture as those bearing two or only one. Some authorities maintain that it in the true nature of the corn plant to produce an ear of grain at each joint and it is maintained further that if it was desirable to do so the plant could be brought up to that state of condition of fruitfullness—that is the growth of an ear from each joint in the caid.

There is this difficulty, however, in endeavoring to grow the corn plant with more than two good ears to the stalk. The nature of practicable cultivation necessary in producing the plant forbide or milisates against the stalk and root capable of upright holding against the effect of wind and storm if the weight produced by the plant exceeds two ordinary ears.

I once saw a very luxuriant growth from a new variety of corn just introduced into the country. There were from three to five ears on most of the stalks. In July the field was a thing of beauty and great promise. The owner was calculating on a yield of near 100 bushels to the acre. This is often the case with ordinary cultivations. But soon there came a storm of rain and heavy winds, the green plant, with its heavy top weight was thrown down level with the earth, and such was the excessive burden upon the stalk that it was never again able to recover the upright position, and that was the last attempt ever made by that farmer with the new variety.

In the selection of seed, ears should be gathered from stalks that do not show excessive or undue growth of mere cane. What is wanted in the plant is grain, not stalk; and yet the cane should be of sufficient size to bear up properly the two ears. These two ears should be also low upon the stalk, not so high that they will make the plant an easy prey to the wind in their top-heaviness.

Varieties of corn with the single and even double ears are enabled to resist or recover from the effects of ordinary wind storms. If in the selection of seed at this season of the year the doubled eared canes are the ones from which the gathering is made, you can reasonably expect the coming crop to have two ears on the majority of the stalks, provided the ground is sufficiently rich to sustain the growth. After the selections have been made, care should be taken to keep the seed ears separate from the rest of the crop, and secure also against the attacks of weevils and other vermin.—M. V. M. in Atlanta *Constitution.*

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

What Will It Profit

Does it portend good to the individual, or to the people at large, the liquidation of the indebtkdness of the producing class? Is it just, or right, to force property on the market, at this particular juncture—when the people—the country at large is all at sea, no one knowing what a day may bring forth? If it be just under any circumstances, is it just to do so by way venting ones spleen—the exererecise of partisan indignatioa.

To what base conditions have come, when one is not privileged, to entertain—to work along, such political lines as his judgment may suggest without hazarding his hope of retaining a home? Is he not a craven coward who would be deterred by such a reason? Is he not a despis cable fiend—a base robber who would use the power? Will prosperity secured by such base means prove a blessing, or will it not rather result in a curse to him, who thus seeks to undermine, to subvert the rights of a people? Granting that a pecuniary profit may occur to the person thus using this power, does it promise to be prominent? Will a people who has been enterprising—the true fortune builders of this land when thus robbed of their hard earned homes, be the more likely to be won over to views political, the rejection of which has wrought on them this injustice?

If it be that I in possession of my home, in the exercise of my presumed privilege under the constitution, lend my endorsement to certain political principles as my judgment shall dictate, and this prove to be sin, the penalty of which is to lead to my being deprived of that home, is it likely or probable that I learn to sanction—endorse as just and right the political views of my oppressors? Does a country suffer by reason of its people owning homes of their own, or is the reason true? This section of the South particularly, has been visited by adverse seasons versaries—the adversaries of the party to which has claimed my fealty to [illegible] laws under which we live have been, our oppression, ought not these things to be considered? when they are properly weighed, does not our pitiable, helpless conditions plead for time, mercy, at the hands of the creditor class rather than hasty oppression?

There is another view of this question to say nothing about any individual interest. Grant for argument sake that my political sins, in that I did not vote for, work for a perpetuation of a sold South—that my political views are with the populist what about the rights of certain creditors who will be deprived of the sums due them by reason of this arbitrary adjustment?

Let us view it from another standpoint, is it not in violation of law.

Sec. 2715—Election Law, reads as follows:

"Any person who shall discharge from employment, withdraw patronage from, or otherwise, oppress, or attempt to intimidate any qualified voter of this State; because of the vote such voter may or maynot have cast in any election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." If it be that my vote—the influence that I have exerted or sought to exert is the factor in part which hastens the sale of my property is not the person or persons thas oppressing me a violator of this Statute? Much of my property is advertised to be sold, it is due to some of the parties who are taking this action to say that I exonerate them from all blame, their course is free from malice, their design is not to inflict a punishment—to give vent to partisan spleen, not one word herein written is intended to reflect on them. My object pure and simple is to call the attention of well thinking public to that spirit which would use miserly gain to crush the liberties of a people, that it is despicable in the extreme and merits the condemnation of all good citizens, I seel assured is a view that will be sanctioned by every one with any spark of justice in his makeup.

I write this on the eve of the election. Knowing not of course what the morrow may have in store for us—what principles will receive the support at the polls, of the majority of the voterf of this nation—be the choice for one party or the other, I shall bow in humble submission to the expressed will of the people, of one thing I feel assured that sooner or later the principles which make for the good of the many, the peace and welfare of man in its entirety will be endorsed—that although in this campaign we may not win a complete victory, yet we will at least secure the balance of power and our trumping financial sacrifice will not be in vain.

It may just as well be understood at once, the people—the masses of these United States, are entitled to wholesome laws—laws which extend protection to them in the pursuit of an honest livelihood, that will secure a larger distribution of the fruits of honest toil than those which now obtain, property which has been honestly acquired, will not be molested, the possessor will be privileged to retain it, or its volume, though it must and will bear its share of taxation, if on the other hand it be not acquired legitimately, then the robber ought to be made to disgorge. I go further and say I think they will be required to do so. Just by what process this will be brought about I of course know not. There are strange things happening in these days—wrongs, injustice may not be righted in a day, a year, it often takes years, though sooner or later as the oppressor an individual or a nation, the right obtains. Prussia in her might dispossessed France of her provinces as soon or sooner yet she will not can not, permanently hold them, that wrong promises to bankrupt—to dismember Prussia.

God does not slumber, nor is He slack in His judgments. The cries of His people are being heard, they will be answered. May the way be hastened.

The People's party is the outgrowth of a discontentment, an unrest, begotten by injustice, wrong. The attempt to crush it, stamp it out by a resort to still greater injustic, wrong will prove as abortion as the addition of fuel to quell a flame.

M. J. BATTLE.

THE MOST PLEASANT WAY

Of preventing thegrippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefitted one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggist in 50c. and $1 bottles.

VICIOUS LEGISLATION REPEALED.

SECTION 1. A Tax upon Profits is surely the easiest of all to pay.

If a citizen is compelled to pay a heavy tax upon a stock of goods when there is no net income from those goods, it is a hardship.

If he has to pay upon a tract of land at a time when he is actually losing money, farming on that land—such payment is a burden which necessity alone can induce him to tolerate.

How much more bitterly must these burdens be resented when the citizens who pay such taxes are aware of the fact that those who are making the profits are exempted from tax.

The great Bondholders pay no tax.

The great National Bankers pay one per cent and are allowed to salve their wounded feelings by making the people pay from eight to twenty-five per cent.

The great Tariff Barons, as will be shown hereafter, not only lose nothing by taxation, but gain by it immensely.

The Rail Road Kings pay no Federal Taxes whatsoever, but upon the other hand, compel a four per cent. tax from the people upon $4,500,000,000 watered stock.

These are the men whose astonishing wealth has been so rapidly accumulated.

Practically, they reap all the profits of all the industrial classes of America.

Practically, they are the moneyed class, numbering a few thousand for whom sixty millions of people toil.

The Income Tax would reach them—therefore they oppose it.

Under their dictation, the Income Tax Law was repealed in 1871.

The Repeal Act passed the Senate January 26, 1871: by a close vote, Yeas 26: Nays, 25.

[illegible] Democrats voted for it. *Only two voted against it.*

So, it will be seen that both Democrats and Republicans are guilty of tnis crime.

This Income Tax Law passed Congress July 1, 1862. It did not go into effect till 1863.

By its terms all incomes in excess of $600 and under $10,000 were taxed at 3 per cent; over $10,000, at 5 per cent.

This was surely very moderate.

The Tax was collected under the Internal Revenue System.

From this source the Government collected $2,741,857 in 1863.

For the Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1864, it collected $50,294,733

On the 3rd day of March, 1865, the Act was amended so as to substitute 5 per cent. for the 3 per cent. on the smaller incomes and 10 per cent. for the 5 per cent. upon the larger ones, commencing with an income of $5,000.

Under these acts the government collected $32,050,017.

In 1866 this tax yielded $72,982,395. In 1867, it yielded $66,014,428.

In 1867 the Law was amended. The tax was diminished in effect one-half. The amendment also provided that the Act was to expire with the year 1870.

In 1868; $41,452,599 was the sum collected. In 1870 it was $34,791,857. On July 14, 1870, the Tax was extended one year, and reduced to 2½ per cent.

This was repealed, as before stated, by an Act which passed the Senate January 26, 1871, and the House on March 3, 1871. The Yeas and Nays were not taken in the House.

Taxes already due before the Repeal of the Act continued to be collected in 1871 '72 and '73. The last were not in till 1877.

The total amount collected unor this very moderate Income Tax was $346,906,738.

Does anyone doubt that it would now be practicable to collect enough revenue from this source to run the Government?

Fortunes have so amazingly increased in the hands of the millionaires; profits so stupendous have accumulated in the hands of Standard Oil Magnates, Coal Barons, Rail Road Kings, Sugar Trust Operators, Steel and Iron Combiners, that a good, heavy tax on incomes above $10,000—the tax growing heavier as the income was larger would be phenomenal in its yield.

The reasons why such a tax would be better than any we now have are sufficiently obvious.

1. It would put the burden on the class most able to bear it.

2. It would put the support of the administration upon those who derive the greatest benefits under the laws.

3. It would interest the most powerful class in the cause of economy. Rich men get particular when they know that they must foot the bills.

4. It would put the pension debt on the men who got rich off the victories of the soldiers.

5. It would discourage the accumulation of enormous fortunes and would afford a legal method of checking the growth of concentrated wealth.

6. It would abolish the tariff, which, as a system of collecting taxes is the most costly, one-sided and monstrous the world ever saw.

7. It would supplant Internal Revenue Taxes upon Whiskey and Tobacco—which subjects of taxation should be relegated to the States.

8. It would give to tax-oppressed people all over the land a relief from the crushing burden of indirect, cowardly and illegal taxes which are wrung from them in the name of the Law for the benefit of privileged classes.

The nations of Europe recognize the justice of the Income Tax.

In England it yields about $80,000,000 annually; in Austria, $12,000,000; in Italy, $45,000,000; in Prussia, $30,000,000.

SECTION 2. On June 15, 1878, an attempt was made to re-enact the Income Tax.

It was proposed to commence with a Tax of one per cent. on Incomes exceeding $2,000, and to gradually increase it as the Income grew larger. On Incomes exceeding $100,000 the tax was to be 10 per cent.

This was defeated. Yeas, 94; Nays, 139.

Of the Yeas, 66 were Democrats and 31 Republicans.

Of the Nays, 58 were Democrats and the balance Republicans.

It will be seen that this Act would have been passed if the Democrats or the Republicans voting No, had cast their votes the other way.

Hence it is perfectly clear that both the Old Parties are responsible for the failure to re-impose this Tax just as they were both responsible for its repeal.

No Democratic National Platform has demanded the Income Tax. No National Convention of that Party has denounced its repeal.

The same is true of the Republican Party.

The Greenback Party was the first to denounce the Repeal and to demand its re-enactment.

The People's Party is the only political organization which to-day declares in its favor.

As long as the Old Parties are dominated by the influences which now control them, the Income Tax will remain a dead issue—a monument to the servile party spirit which makes laws in the interest of plutocracy.—Not a Revolt; It Is a Revolution.—*By Tom Watson.*

Mother.

No matter how times may change, and we by force of circumstances are compelled to change with them, there is one sentiment that stands firm and true through all the ages, a bright point of light amid the shifting blackness of earth's sweet trials—a mother's love. It matters not that babyhood has long since been left behind; it means no diminution in the protecting tenderness in that mother heart that we have passed the age where physical help is needed to guide our tottering infant feet, [illegible] dry our childish tears and sympathize with our little sorrows—we do not change to her. Life's greater and fuller troubles that roll like overwhelming billows upon the struggling man or woman are still to the dear faithful heart the worries of her baby boy or girl.

The mother never realizes that the years have changed her little one into a strong helpful adult. She knows he needs her, and she it is of all the world that can comfort as no other comforter and counsel, as no other adviser. She reads the heart; the world judges the actions. She feels where others may condemn. She in a word is "mother" and what more can be said? The day will come when those tired hands are folded, never more to toil for the child of her heart; when those loving eyes are closed, never more to open in glad surprise at the coming of one most dear, and the world will go on, but never quite the same to the one who has laid away in the grave that dear one who understood the trials, who smoothed the aching brow, who looked not upon the little mistakes with the cold, cruel searchlight of worldly wisdom and condemned unknowing and unthinking those actions she could interpret in a far different manner.

Does not the memory stimulate to better deeds and nobler ambitions? Does not the heart cry out in the lonely watches of the night for just one more look at the face long since passed from our sight, and are there not times when even in the midst of the hurry and heat of the day we sigh for those other times, perhaps before the world smiled favorably upon us, when little economies and grinding toils seemed so hard to bear, but which now appear but the airy trifles of the imagination? For then indeed we were blessed, though we realized it not—we had our mother.

The tender binding love of mother and child is the one that lives. There is no diminution; selfishness and sordid considerations have no place in such an affection; and though lovers prove fickle, husbands change and friends are false, one can always look to mother for an abiding love, whether in her living, breathing care and affection or in the sacred memory of her devotion in those days before she passed away forever.—Philadelphia Times.

The Northwest

DENVER, Nov. 8.—The indications are that Weaver has carried Colorado by over 1,000 plurality.

The New York *Herald* says Weaver probably carries Nebraska by 10,000 to 15,000. On joint ballot the legislature is Democratic and Independent. A New York *World* bulletin claims North Dakota has gone for Cleveland.

Nebraska and Kansas have both probably chosen Weaver electors. Both the Dakotas are close. Idaho, Montana, Washington and California are all considered safe for the Republicans, while Colorado is very close, with small chances for the election of the Populist electoral tickets.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 8.—It is conceded by all parties that Weaver has carried Nevada by 1,500.

OMAHA, Nov. 8—At midnight the returns from Nebraska are still very fragmentary owing to the new election law in counting. The figures as far as received indicates that Weaver will carry the State by a few thousand and for Governor the result is very doubtful. Crounse, Republican, will not get as large a vote as expected

The Queen And President,

Who will be President? Send your answer, with eight two-cent stamps, for a sample copy of THE CANADIAN QUEEN, containing rules and conditions, and secure one of the following valuable prizes:

To the first correct answer will be awarded a Steinway or Chickering Piano; the 2 next each a pair of beautiful Diamond Ear Rings; the next ten each a first-class Sewing Machine, and to the last ten will be awarded each a full Silver Tea Service (value $60).

In addition to these, every person correctly naming the next President will have their choice of a magnificent Diamond Bracelet, a pair of Diamond Ear-Rings, or an imported Opera Glass.

Contest closes November 7th. Any letter postmarked that date will be accepted.

During the contest special prizes will be given to the first ten answers received each day, without regard to name of candidate.

All prizes for the U. S. free of duty.

Address: Dept. "A."

The Queen Pub. Co., Ltd.,

TORONTO CANADA.

HOW TO SET A HEN.

Just How the Unsophisticated Man Must Handle It.

How to set a hen has been the subject of many an essay. Much has been used to describe in detail. Nests must be [illegible] size, filled with hay or straw to certain lengths, according to [illegible] and inverted sod must be placed bottom of the nest so as to [illegible] mythical moisture we hear so much about, and a score or more of other details are dished up for the benefit of the hen and amateur. If [illegible] quietly hie themselves to some secret where hens in the fresh air build nests according to their own fancy, much of the nonsense written by theoretical writers will be left out of the account, according to The Farmer, from which we glean the following:

The old hen is too cute to follow any beaten path. She will perhaps choose to nest in a dark and damp place, or in the most retired spot. Sometimes she brings forth is usually a large number of eggs. Of course the [illegible] lar must have supplied. The same hen, however, will, in midsummer in the shade, under the reverse conditions of heat, and withstanding the absence of water, another strong brood in the same season. We remember an old hen [illegible] that hatched nineteen chicks in a nest built on top of the ground. This place could not have been chosen if the barn doors were closed, but at the time we knew that the hen would ramble out in the early morning, while the grass was wet with dew, to gather a supply of moisture for a theory. In summing up [illegible] much stress is laid on the [illegible] The latter is all right when the grateful coolness and moisture may please the hen; but [illegible] on the bare floor, as is usually the case, becomes dry as powder and as useless. Where to set a hen is a proper question.

The simplest and best [illegible] tried or saw was to make [illegible] nest boxes that had a [illegible] proof roof, and set them in a large yard and possibly [illegible] The bottom of the nest [illegible] inch mesh wire netting. [illegible] of sand over the latter, and a bed made of old straw [illegible] pleted the nest. The [illegible] tor faced the baseboard. This prevented heavy [illegible] reaching the hen and gave exclusion as well. The [illegible] in a covered trough in the [illegible] hen or hens could eat [illegible] pleased. A great many hens [illegible] commodated in this manner with no other attention [illegible] that two do not get in the [illegible] casionally. The hens will [illegible] of course, but by marking [illegible] hen with a band on her leg [illegible] ing the number, with date [illegible] number of eggs set, a [illegible] can be kept and mistakes [illegible]

In our own experience we never disturb a setting hen [illegible] understands her business [illegible] on the twenty-first day no [illegible] pear, we carefully examine [illegible] soiled we wash them in tepid [illegible] replace all those indicating [illegible] the hen. We have known [illegible] as late as the twenty-first [illegible] prefer chickens hatched on the first day always. Cochins usually require full [illegible] twenty-two days is [illegible] they begin to break the shell [illegible] the safest rules for testing [illegible] fore hatching is to place [illegible] on the human eyelid. A [illegible] the egg will be indicated by [illegible] at this end. Addled eggs are [illegible] dead chickens will be perfectly

Market Gardening.

Where a farm is convenient [illegible] market the cultivation of [illegible] tables will often prove far more [illegible] able than any other branch of [illegible] ture. The attempt to garden [illegible] like a large scale and carry [illegible] farming at the same time [illegible] be done at a disadvantage [illegible] proprietor wishes to do both [illegible] department is in the hands [illegible] competent to attend to its [illegible] instances of neglect will be [illegible] occurring which will be [illegible] each. In truck gardening, [illegible] the cultivation of fruits and [illegible] is only a portion of the [illegible] gathering, assorting and [illegible] market must be done at the [illegible] right time or there will be [illegible] loss. Then the marketing [illegible] great deal of time and often [illegible] most profit from it, the location [illegible] the farm early in the morning [illegible] less sold to a dealer at a [illegible] half a day or more will be [illegible] its disposal. Gardening requires [illegible] cultivation and attention to [illegible] of plants, and unless a person [illegible] liking for the business which he [illegible] to prefer it to raising grain or [illegible] he is doing well at the latter [illegible] advisable for him to make a change.

Here and There.

After a respite of seven years [illegible] tremely contagious and highly [illegible] foot and mouth disease has [illegible] an English exchange, again [illegible] hold on the shores of that country [illegible] ing been brought by foreign [illegible]

The salmon canning on the [illegible] coast is a great industry.

Nebraska's contribution to the [illegible] of Russia is 2,000,000 bushels.

English potato growers were [illegible] mented with the Bordeaux mixture [illegible] season are almost unanimous in [illegible]

The Danish investigator Jensen [illegible] troduced for smut the method [illegible] ing the wheat in water at a temperature [illegible] of from 127 to 133 degs. Fahr. [illegible] five minutes. American experiments [illegible] recommend fifteen minutes. [illegible] much more common and destructive [illegible] oats than on wheat. The [illegible] ment is recommended.

Butter Inspectors.

Why should not boards of trade inspect bad butter and cheese as they do bad meat? In many instances [illegible] the groceryman is as much interested [illegible] more than the farmer. His customer [illegible] he keeps the butter is a stinking [illegible] full of kerosene, rotten vegetables [illegible] codfish and all sorts of filth [illegible] take good, sweet butter and [illegible] though it was a side of [illegible] The penalty of the proposed [illegible] ever—that of confiscation—[illegible] to bring his sense and decency [illegible] front and compel him to treat [illegible] ter in a decent way. In connection [illegible] oleomargarine question we [illegible] at both sides. There is no [illegible] doubt but that the ignorance and [illegible] indifference of thousands of [illegible] the demand of good dairy [illegible] practice has done more than [illegible] else to encourage the introduction [illegible] biggest swindle of the [illegible] garine.—Hoard's Dairyman.

A nation with sixty-five [illegible] of highly civilized and [illegible] people and six thousand [illegible] natural wealth ought to [illegible] ficient basis for a circulating [illegible] even if gold and silver [illegible] known materials.—*Ex.*

THE CAUCASIAN,

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1892.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Seed Rye $1.00 per bushel. Good Flour $4.50 a barrell. Respectfully,
B. F. POWELL.

M. Hanstein has just returned from the North with a new and complete line of Goods, such as was lost by the recent fire. Call on him when in town. You will bring suit against yourself for damages if you should buy elsewhere and afterwards see what good bargains he offers you. Call in and be convinced.

RACKET STORE.

We are receiving new Dress-Goods, Cloaks, Hats, shoes and Homespuns every week to sell at prices to suit you. MARY E. PETERSON & Co.

"BURNT DOWN."

Although Clinton has suffered a great calamity, I am still at my old stand with a full line of Dry-Goods, Shoes and Hats, and at the very lowest burnt down cash prices. Received this week 35 new cases Shoes to fill in my stock. Also 2,000 yards pretty new prints.

A FULL STOCK OF GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Gloves, Hoes, Handkerchiefs, Dress-Goods, Breast-Pins, Garters, &c. Gents' Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, Doment Shirts, White Linen Shirts, Drawers. Special bargains in Cloth for pants or suits.
Very Respectfully,
B. F. POWELL.

We take this means to inform the public that we have opened a Photograph Gallery near the depot in Clinton, at which place we will be glad to serve the public generally. Satisfaction guaranteed to all who feel disposed to give us work of any kind in the line of Photography.
GEO. & J. I. BARDEN.

Buckwheat and Goshen Butter just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Sardines and the finest Soda Crackers you ever bought just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

One barrel Fine Vanilla Crisps just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Have you seen those Violine Strings at T. M. Ferrell's; they are the finest you ever saw.

Full Cream Cheese at
T. M. FERRELL'S,

Cotton Cards at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Another lot of that celebrated Harris Tobacco just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Another lot of those beautiful "Lemon Cruets" just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

RACKET STORE.

The Racket is still going on at prices that tell. When you fail to buy from us right then you loose money. We want to live and let live. No big prices at our store. Every customer treated alike. It will pay you to come and see.
MARY E. PETERSON & Co.

RACKET STORE.

When you come to see us, we will treat you well, make you as comfortable as we possibly can, and sell you goods at prices that will cause you to come and see us again.
MARY E. PETERSON & Co.

LOCAL

—Hurrah for Dismal!

—And still they come—new subscribers.

—Hurrah for the white man's party of Sampson!

—Mr. W. J. King moved his family to Wimington last Wednesday.

—We expect the "Never Had a Chance" party will have a chance yet.

—The People's party is stronger in Sampson to-day than it was last Tuesday.

Mr. Butler, the editor of this paper, left to-day for Memphis, Tenn., to attend the meeting of the National Alliance.

—News comes to us that bogus that bogus tickets have been used in other counties besides Sampson, and to a greater extent.

—There must have been near two hundred men in Sampson county who missed their vote on account of not having their names registered properly.

—The election being over, we hope our readers will send us the strictly news items from their respective township. The township news column will be a valuable feature of the paper in future as in past.

—We notice that the majority of our correspondents from the different townships have almost quit sending in items. We hope that now the election is over, we will hear from them every week.

—A greater coward than he who dare not express his opinion, or he who cannot vote as his conscience dictates to him, because he is surrounded by opposition need not not be looked for.

—We are sorry to know that one of our straightout friends, who is an active and prominent member of —— Baptist church, spent the best part of his time in a licensed whiskey shop, while Mr. Butler was speaking at Autryville, and with his "fire water" succeeded very well in keeping a few darkies from hearing Mr. Butler speak. "Whither are we drifting?"

—We hear that the Democrats are saying that the People's party is dead. Great Scott! We suppose they are honest in what they say, but they were never more mistaken.

—Last Sunday, at the residence of the bride's father, in Franklin township, Mr. A. H. Harris and Miss Ida Peterson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. THE CAUCASIAN extends its congratulations.

—Public office is a public trust.—Grover Cleveland.

We want our men to hold office, and we are going to give them office, regardless of honor, principle or silver dollars.—Sampson Democracy.

—We congratulate our candidates of the People's party ticket for polling such a handsome majority of the white votes of Sampson county. If Dr. Kingsbury's suggestions and not been complied with their majority would have been several hundred.

—There will be an entertainment at the Colwell school house, in Turkey township, Friday night, November 18th. This entertainment will be given by the young ladies of the neighborhood for the benefit of the Badtist church, and will consist of tableaus and charades. The admission fee is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. We hope the people will turn out and give these worthy and lovely young ladies a full house.

—Some roudies disfigured the sign at the Farmer's Advocate office in Tarboro, N. C., Wednesday night. They painted all the board black on one side with the exception of three letters, viz; S A D. The other side was blacked, with the exception of four letters, viz: F A T E. This was a mean trick, and is condemned by the good people of the town. Indeed, to come in contact with such a crowd was a sad fate to a sign or anything else that might be so unfortunate. We think that Capt. Lloyd had met with good fate politically, for he supported Carr, and Carr is elected.

Try BLACK-DRAUGHT tea for Dyspepsia.

NO KIN.

Marion Butler's paper calls him Hon. Marion Butler. Great Cæsar! The Caucasian's devil must have done it.—Wil. Star,

We don't know to whom he has reference when he speaks of The Caucasian's devil; but if that is a sneaking way he has of trying to claim kin with the Local Editor of this paper, by giving us a name by which he is known, we must, in self defence, enter a vigorous protest, as we are not willing to claim kin with the Star or any of its connections.

POSTPONEMENT.

The meeting of Keener's Alliance Union is postponed to Friday Dec. 30th, 1892. Keener's is the place selected, and it is hoped that we will have a full meeting, as business of importance will come up for consideration. Distinguished speakers will be with us. The public generally are respectfully invited, and to bring well filled baskets, as we intend having a basket dinner on the occasion.
G. W. HIGHSMITH,
Cor. Sec'y.
Nov. 7th, 1892.

☞ WINE OF CARDUI, a Tonic for Women.

NOTICE.

We wish to secure back numbers of THE CAUCASIAN. The file was destroyed when the office was burned, and we are anxious to get one copy of each issue for several months back. Will some of our friends collect back numbers and bring them to us? We will pay you for the trouble. By doing this you will confer a favor on the editor.

The Testimonials

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

PLEASE COME.

Please come in and pay what you owe THE CAUCASIAN. We need it. What each individual subscriber owes is small in itself, but the aggregate is very large to us. THE CAUCASIAN will be lively this campaign. You should keep up with it.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

FOR SALE.

A fine brood mare, (Sire "Tom Bacon," the noted thorough-bred racer). This animal, known as "Maud" in all the adjoining country, is high spirited, but remarkably gentle and a splendid traveller. We desire to sell this animal with buggy and harness. Apply to
MARION BUTLER.
Clinton, N. C.

T. M. FERRELL, General Merchant, has exclusive sale of these celebrated Glasses in Clinton, N. C. Kelian & Moore, the only manufacturing Opticians in the South, Atlanta, Ga.

COUNTY ELECTION NEWS.

HARD AND CLOSE FIGHT.

Several Counties Elect Their Ticket.

SAMPSON.

Weaver carries Sampson.

The fusion of the Democrats and Republicans gives the county Democratic ticket a very small majority. The People's party polled a large majority of the white vote of Sampson.

DUPLIN.

At this writing Dupiin favors the People's party county ticket. It may require an official count to determine.

WAKE.

Wake in doubt. The winning party will have a small majority.

CHATHAM.

Chatham goes solid for the People's party throughout.

NASH.

Nash elects her ticket by a good majority.

BLADEN.

Goes People's party, State and county.

EDGECOMBE.

Edgecombe goes Democratic.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus goes Democratic.

At this writing it is impossible to give the true vote of the few counties heard from. Reports show up a big vote for Weaver throughout North Carolina.

—We hope our readers will excuse us for being so late in getting out this week. Some of our printers went home to vote, and thereby made us late with the paper.

MR. BUTLER CLOSES THE CAMPAIGN AT AUTRYVILLE.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF LOVE FOR PRINCIPLES, AND ESTEEM FOR OUR WORTHY LEADER.

Last Monday was another big day for the People's party of Sampson. Mr. Butler was met several miles out from Autryville by one hundred and twenty-five mounted men, besides a long string of buggies bringing up the rear of the procession.

The carriage that came for Mr. Butler was decorated with small flags, and a larger one spread to the breezes displayed the names of Weaver and Fields. The color of the large flag represented the coming together of the Blue and the Gray. The large procession of horsemen rode in a circle around the stand uttering cheers for the representatives of the People's party.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, F. M. White introduced the speaker. As usual Mr. Butler made a fine speech, and gained votes for the People's party. Mr. Butler spoke for more than three hours, but during this long time he held the undivided attention of the crowd. He received three lovely bouquets and a nice large pound cake with well selected and artistically arranged flowers entwined about some orange twigs, resting on its white and tempting crust. We had the good fortune of being one of a few who sampled the cake, and to say that it was good doesn't express it. There were several hundred people at the speaking and all were People's partyites, with few exceptions. E. M. P.

AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL.

Where did those bogus tickets come from that had the initial of one of our candidates changed from F. to J. It has been reported that special effort would be made to beat our Register of Deeds. We suppose that some have said it would kill them for Owen F. Herring to be elected. We expected they would buy votes, but we had no idea they would try to steal the votes that were cast for Herring. Some sneaking scoundrel must have placed the bogus tickets on the table with the other tickets at a time when no one was expecting a cheat in that way. Some of the tickets were voted before the attempted steal was discovered. We trust that the judges counted the tickets for Mr. Herring. But even if they did, and this attempt was defeated, it was a mean cowardly trick just the same. A man that is caught trying to steal, is as mean as the man that made a successful steal. The man that did that ought to be under a Force bill; but let it be one that would force him to leave the county that he has so effectively disgraced. We leave this opened for investigation, and if any explanation or proof can be had to show that the machine is not guilty of this attempted fraud, then we will be glad to have the opportunity to apologize for this charge and tell our readers that we were mistaken. But until this proof is given we brand such work as infamously mean and dangerous to the liberties of our people.

☞ BLACK-DRAUGHT tea cures Constipation.

SOUTH CLINTON.

Much to the delight of their many friends, Misses Ida McArthur and Anebelle Peterson, two of Taylor's Bridge best and most popular girls, spent last week visiting Mrs. A. D. Williamson and Mrs. Erskin Williamson.

His numerous friends will regret to learn that Mr. M. M. Killett is yet far from well. Both he and his most estimable wife have the profoundest sympathy of their large circle of friends in his suffering.

The Western Union of the Eastern Association held its last session with the church at Boykin's Chapel on the 28th, 29th and 30th of October. Good preaching, fine speaking, large crowds and abundant provisions were marked features of the occasion.

The spacious dwelling of Mr. Marsden Peterson was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 24th of October. NOVICE.

[This should have appeared last week.—Ed.]

McElree's Wine of Cardui and THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT are for sale by the following merchants

WHERE "GIDEON'S BAND" STARTED.

Since it has become apparent that "Gideon's Band" was a scheme gotten up in Wall street to break up the reform movement, the partisan press sing low about it. It is not likely that the organization was ever completed, for no evidence has been brought out to show that anything has been done, though politicians like Bill, Reid, and Dunn kept quiet a long time. They waited until they thought a blow would be struck, but the blow recoiled on them.—Prog. Farmer.

ANYTHING for human rights is constitutional. No learning in books no skill acquired in courts, no sharpness of forensic dialect, no nutting and splitting of hairs can impair the vigor thereof. This is the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Charles Sumner.*

CAUCASIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts opposite their names, as pioneer donations, to assist THE CAUCASIAN in getting on its feet again, so that it may continue to fight for the cause of reform:

D. M. Kornegay,	$ 1.00
J. B. King,	0.25
Hillery Myers,	0.10
Lewis Sutton,	0.50
Everitte Peterson,	1.00
Salem Alliance, No. 600,	6.00
James H. Stott, (Wilson Co.)	1.00
J. E. Coleman,	0.50
Henry McNatt,	1.00
B. Matthews,	1.00
L. D. Coleman,	0.50
W. K. Pigford,	5.00
John Miller,	1.00
R. A. Peterson,	0.25
M. H. Byrd,	0.50
Redden McKinzie,	0.25
Sam Simmons,	0.10
J. T. Hope,	0.25
W. H. Bradshaw,	0.25
W. P. Jones,	0.25
Robert Harring,	0.25
H. C. Giddens,	0.25
R. C. Fann,	0.60
B. A Parker,	0.25
I. E. Jones,	0.50
J. A. Carr,	0.50
Isham McLamb,	0.50
Collection by Mr. Jeff Cooper,	3.25
Collections by Mr. E. Sutton,	8.25
W. R. Sutton,	0.25
J. M. Marshburn,	1.00
Daniel Kornegay,	1.00
R. S. Musgrave,	0.25
Ezekiel Sutton,	0.50
J. D. Lindsay,	0.25
B. L. Sutton,	0.50
W. H. Darden,	
W. R. [illegible]ock,	1.00
J. C. Miller,	0.10
J. W. Sutton,	1.00
Jas. Hollingsworth,	0.50
J. H. Hudson,	0.25
Rufus Carr,	0.25
T. E. Howard,	0.50
J. H. Bryan,	0.25
Rufus A. Jernigan,	0.25
J. R. Lassiter,	0.25
Eureka Alliance,	2.00
A. D Cooper,	1.00
G. W. Bullard,	1.00
E. B. Bullard,	0.50
G. L. Sikes,	1.00
J. H. Parker,	1.00
O. F. Herring,	1.00
T. M. Ferrell,	10.00
Collection by a friend, scrips containing names misplaced,	3.75
Smith Creek Alliance, No. 351,	5,00
Aurora Alliance, No. 1277,	2.07
C. L. Cook,	1.00
B. G. E. Daughtery,	0.50
Jno. B. Lee,	1.00
F. B. Lloyd, (Edgecombe Co.)	1.00

We are compelled to give the amounts handed in by Messrs. Cooper and Sutton in one entry, as the names are so indistinct that we can't make them out.

Other names and amounts will be published as they are sent in.

McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI for Weak Nerves.

POLK MEMORIAL AND RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received:

The Caucasian,	$ 10 00
Cabarrus Co. Farmers' Alliance	5 00
Amos Johnson, Warsaw,	20
Smith Creek Alliance, No. 359,	5 00
Bland Alliance, No. 872,	3 00
Franklin Alliance, No. 718,	5 00
Goshen Alliance,	5 00

All contribntions sent to this office will be published in the above list, and receipted for. Address,
THE CAUCASIAN,
Clinton, N. C.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

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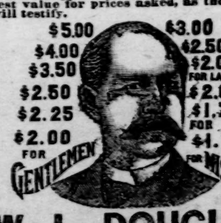
IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



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THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. OTHER SPECIALTIES in footwear are of the same high grade, and represent a money value far beyond the prices charged. See that name and price are stamped on bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by Edgar Herring, Garland, N. C.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it. $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

"The world is bankrupt!" There is not enough wealth to pay off its indebtedness—national, state and private. A few, literally, own the earth, and the many are but the slaves of the few. Our people need government loans at low rates of interest, or they can never in God's world get out of debt. The Goulds, the Vanderbilts and Rothschilds will own the earth! Every month these three families accumulate all the profits of millions of wealth producers, and every month their power increases—in power as the snow ball rolled along in the snow increases in size. Every turn of the ball increases its surface and gathering power.—The Chicago Express.

McElree's WINE OF CARDUI for female diseases.

T. M. LEE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Clinton, N. C.
Office on Main Street, opposite Court House. mch17—tf

W. R. ALLEN. W. T. DORTCH.
ALLEN & DORTCH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Will practice in Sampson county. feb27—tf

A. M. LEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST.
Office in Lee's Drug Store:
june7—1y

H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office on Main Street.
Will practice in the courts of Sampson and adjoining counties. Also in Supreme Court. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. je7—1y

DR. CHAS. S. BOYEETE,
DENTIST,
Mount Olive, N. C.
Offers his services to the public. Charges moderate and work guaranteed. Office at Dr. Flower's old stand. my28—tf

DR. D. S. HARMON, RUSSIAN OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN & INVENTOR,
Rooms 2 and 3, Allen Building, Princess Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ No charge for examination of eyes. jy28—tf

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Offers his services [illegible] to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of Dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ My terms are strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Sallie A. Herring, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly proven according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment.

AMOS M. HERRING, Adm'r.
HENRY E. FAISON, Attorney.
Oct. 22nd, 1892—4t.

Notice

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson county, rendered at the October term, 1892, in the case of W. L. Faison, cashier, and the Clinton Loan Association vs. James T. Powell and wife, Elizabeth, the undersigned commissioner of said court will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, the following described tract of land, situated in said county of Sampson and in South Clinton township: Fully described in a mortgage deed made by the said Jas. T. Powell and wife, Elizabeth, to Jas. A. Ferrell, on the 2nd day of December, 1884, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Sampson county, in book 50, page 720, as in reference thereto will fully appear, and being the tract on which the said mortgagers do now reside, containing twenty-five acres, more or less.

D B. NICHOLSON, Com.
October 6th, 1892.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson county, rendered at the May term. 1892, in the case of the Clinton Loan Association and W. A. Dunn, Receiver, vs. E. Peterson, the undersigned, commissioner of said court, will sell for cash by public auction, at the courthouse door in Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, the following deseribed tract or parcel of land, situated in the county of Sampson, in South Clinton township, beginning at the mouth of a big ditch on the run of Rowan swamp and runs up said ditch 42 west 18 poles, thence south, 50 west 46 poles to a stake. thence south 77 west 87 poles to a post oak, thence south 18 east 48 poles to the road, thence with the road south 88 west 16 poles, thence north 72½ west 29 poles, thence north 29½ west 30 poles to a stake, thence north 25 east 6 poles to a gum in the head of a small branch, thence down the run of the said branch about north 25 east 14 poles, thence north 29 west 30 poles, thence north 43 east 106 poles to the run of Rowan swamp, thence down said run about south 58 east 114 poles to the beginning, containing 87 aeres, more or less, and being the land conveyed to A. F. Johnson, cashier of the Clinton Loan Association by mortgage deed dated January 23rd, 1885, and registered in book 54, page 880-881 Records of Sampson county.

D. B. NICHOLSON, Com.
October 6th, 1892.

REMOVAL

J. T. GREGORY

Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Sampson Street, next to the M. E. Church.

The great and original leader in low prices for men's clothes. Economy in cloth and money will force you to give him a call.

☞ Latest Fashion plates always on hand. [June 7th, 1yr.

Stop and Think!

Why pay TEN CENTS for ONE smoke when you can get FIVE smokes for TEN?

Old Virginia Cheroots.

BEST STOCK, MILD, SWEET and PURE.

Handsomely made. Five for ten cents. 24

We Have Returned With Lots of

CLOTHING!

Shoes, Hats, Dry-Goods, Notions, Etc.

Our Store is filled to the brim. It will be easy for you to make a selection in everything you want in our Line.

I'll Sell You Goods for Cash,

For Less than any other House this side of New York.

call on us if you want to Save your hard earned Money.

M. HANSTEIN,
KING HATTER AND CLOTHIER.

The Clinton Military Institute,
CLINTON, N. C.
Fall Session Begins Monday, September 5th, 1892.

All Teachers have had Collegiate training, prepared especially for teaching

A Preparatory Course a Specialty.

A special course in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing.

VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS FREE.

No additional cost for Classics.
Board, Washing, Lights, &c., $75.00 per five months.
Uniforms will cost $10.00, $11.25, $12.75 and $14.00.
Tuition for Day Pupils will be $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00.
For further particulars address the Principal.

W. R. SKINNER,
CLINTON, N. C.

This space belongs to

T. M. FERRELL,

Corner Elm and Railroad Streets,

CLINTON, N. C.

For cheap bargains be sure to hunt him up when you come to town.

JUST BACK!

CALL, SEE AND BE CONVINCED!

I have just returned from the Northern Markets, where I bought, in person, largely of the four lines of Goods I handle.

CLOTHING!

For men and boys. Men's Suits from $4.00 up, Boy's Suits from $1.25 up. I have on hand and to arrive the cheapest and best selected stock of CLOTHING ever brought to Clinton. I don't charge $10.00 for a $5.00 Suit, but sell you Clothing for just what they are worth.

We have in stock a full line of Ladies' Dress-Goods, and Dry-Goods of all kinds.

Notions, Hats, Caps Boots and Shoes.

We do business with as little expense as any house in the State, according to the amount of business done, and can sell as close as any house to be found.

Call and get our prices before buying.

Respectfully,
W. G. RACKLEY.

Washington,

A watch-word such as ne'er shall a while there's an echo left to air.

THE WASHINGTON LIFE Insurance Co.,
OF
NEW YORK.
WITH ASSETS OF OVER
$15,000,000.
Is a Gigantic Monument to the Truth of its Prophecy.

Its bond and mortgage investments amount to more than 83 per cent. of the total assets.

These mortgages are first-liens on real estate valued at $17,800,000.

But the strength of the Washington is in its conservative management. In times of depreciation no concern is felt by the holders of its policies.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
SPECIAL DISTRICT AGENT,
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Should you die to-day would the income from your estate support your family?

Does not Life Insurance offer the best opportunity of overcoming the disadvantages of an insufficient estate.

NOTICE!

In addition to my regular Stock of

Watches and Clocks,

And my Repairing Business and Agency for Sewing Machines, I have accepted the agency for the great Southern Music House of Ludden & Bates, of Savannah, Ga., for the sale of

PIANOS AND OGANS.

I sell the following well known and reliable makes: Mathushek, Sterling, Mason and Hamlin and Chickering.

A sample Sterling Piano and a Sterling Organ can be seen on exhibition at my place of business in Clinton. Call in and get my terms.

Yours, Truly,
jy9—tf H. B. GIDDEDS.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and never fails to cure quickly and permanently

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. Invariably cures the most loathsome blood diseases if directions are followed. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.

SENT FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

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Chaplain—Rev. E. Pope, Chalk Level, N.
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NORTH CAROLINA REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N C
Caucasian.....Clinton, N. C
Rural Home.....Wilson, "
Watchman.....Salisbury, "
Farmers' Advocate.....Tarboro, "
Mountain Home Journal...Asheville, "
Alliance Sentinel.....Goldsboro, "
Country Life.....Trinity College, "
Mercury.....Hickory, "
Rattler.....Whitakers, "
Agricultural Bee.....Goldsboro, "
Columbus News.....Whiteville, "

Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY OFFICERS

Times and Places of Meeting.

EDGECOMBE, COUNTY.

J. C. Bellamy, President, J. B. Lloyd, Secretary, W. L. Barlow, Business Agent, Tarboro', meets quarterly 2nd Thursdays in January, April, July and October.

OTTERS REEK, NO.732.

H. H.Whitaker, President, R. W. Hearn Secretary, P. O. Sparta. Meets Saturday before 3rd Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock.

TOWN CREEK, NO. 753.

J. L. Horne, President, J. I. Lewis, Secretary. Meets 3rd Saturday in each month.

EXCELSIOR NO. 790.

A. D. Knight President, L. D. Knight, Secretary Tarboro; meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays 3 p.m.

HICKORY FORK, NO. 1,033.

A. L. Staton, President, R. Howard, Secretary, P. O. Conley; meets every 3rd Saturday at 2 o'clock.

PARTA, NO. 218.

F. D. Foxhall, President, J. A. Davis Secretary, P. O. Sparta, meets 3rd Saturdays. 2 P. M.

MAPLE SWAMP, NO. 482.

J. B. Latham, President, J. S. Dixon Secretary, P. O. Whitakers, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

HITAKERS, NO. 483.

M. J. Battle, President, J. C Bellamy, Secretary P. O. Whitakers, meets 1st Thursdays.

COCOA, NO. 553

S. T. Cherry, President, G. Cherry Secretary P. O. Tarboro, meets 2 P. M., 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

TARBORO, NO. 918.

J. B. Lloyd, President, F. B. Lloyd, Secretary, Tarboro, meets 1st Thursday.

JUVENILE, NO. 1080.

Geo. Procter, President, Miss Mary G. Worsley, Secretary, meets second Saturdays, a m.

BATTLEBORO.

J. R. Vick, President, No. 367—J. R Stewart, Secretary and Treasury. H. W Gardner, Business Agent. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

D. A. DARDEN, ALLIANCE.

M.C Bradley, President, Miss Lula Leggett, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridyys.

WRENDALE.

H. S. Bunn, President; A. Braswell Jr. Secretary. P. O. Battleboro.

CHURCHES.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Rev. George Hebbard Rector.
Sunday Services.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8:00. Sunday School at 9.00. Bible school of S. Andrew Bible Class at 9.00. Matins at 10.30; Evensong at 8.00.
Holy days—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 6:00. Wednesdays—Evensong at 8:00; Friday:—Rector's Bible lass at 8.00. All seats free and unappropriated.
The Rector will officiate at each of the following places at 3 o'clock in the afternoon: First Sunday—At S. Marys', Second Sunday at West Tarboro; Third Sunday at Lawrences; Fourth Sunday at Sparta.

PRESBYTERIN.—Rev. J. N. H. Summerell Pastor, services 1st, 2nd and 4th Sunday, morning and evening. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. D. H. Tuttle, Pastor. Sunday services 11 a. m., 7:15 p. m. Thursday 7 p. m.; Sunday School 9:30 p. m.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST—Elder P. D. Gold Pastor, Services every 1st Saturday and Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

ODD FELLOWS.—Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening O. Williams N. G. J. H. Baker Jr. Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Welcome Lodge, No. 40, meets in Masonic Hall every Thursday nights at 8 o'clock. J. R. Gaskill, Chancellor Commander; W A. Hart, Keeper of Records and Seal.

EQUITABLE LEAGUE.—Tarboro Court No. 69 meets 2nd and 3rd Wenesday evening in Masonic Hall. R. A. Watson C. J.; H. Morris Jr. Secretary.

U. S. B. F.—B. F. Dawson, President; R. H. Parker, R. Secretary; B. C. Carlisle, Treasurer; Thos. R. Lewis, F. Secretary. Meets 3rd and 4th Friday evenings of each month.

LEGION OF HONOR.—Tar River Council No. 185 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings. G. S. Lloyd Commander. H. T. Bass, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—Edgecombe Lodge No. 591, meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights. D. L. Williams, Dictator; B. F. Spragins, Secretary.

I. L. O. F.—Zunoah Lodge No. 235 meets 1 and 3rd Sudays, A. M., D. Lichtenstein, resident; Henry Morris, Sec'y.

CARD'S DAIRYMAN
4 weeks to any Farmer
1 FREE! 1
Send your address to
W. D. HOARD,
Fort Atkinson, Wis., U. S.

FOR SALE!

One of the most attractive Residence Lots in Clinton—sixty feet front and three hundred feet deep, running from street to street. For particulars apply to

T. M. McKOY, JR.

TESTS OF BUTTER COWS.

A Man Who Likes Jerseys Collects Notes of Various Experiments.

The New Jersey station had not advanced beyond the stage of chemical testing of milk when its buildings and cattle were destroyed by fire. The New York station has tested chemically as well as for butter for a period of six months, but has not yet reached the point of comparing cost to produce a pound of butter by the representatives of the different breeds; this fact is to be developed later. The Maine station has added to chemical tests and butter tests that of showing the cost of food consumed in producing butter for a period of a year. Some salient points and facts developed by the tables of the reports are of great interest to the farmer. Table 11 of the New York report shows the number of pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

Jerseys	17.50	Ayrshires	20.40
Guernseys	18.40	Holstein-Friesians	40.00
American Holderness	28.20		

Table 6 shows pounds of butter (containing 85 per cent. butter fat) from 100 pounds of milk, monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

Jerseys	5.78	Ayrshires	3.47
Guernseys	5.54	Holstein-Friesians	2.73
Holderness	3.64		

Table 5 shows pounds of fat in butter from 100 pounds of milk, monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

Jerseys	4.92	Ayrshires	2.96
Guernseys	4.70	Holstein-Friesians	2.30
Holderness	3.09		

Table 1 shows pounds of fat in 100 pounds of milk, monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

Jerseys	5.62	Holderness	3.69
Guernseys	5.07	Ayrshires	3.50
Holstein-Friesians	3.71		

Table 7 shows per cent. of fat in milk recovered in cream (or from the churn), monthly averages, first six months of lactation, as follows:

Guernseys	95.5	Holderness	88.6
Jerseys	93.4	Holstein-Friesians	75.7
Ayrshires	89.4		

The inferences from these tables are pretty evident, and comparing the Jerseys with their would be rivals for the butter dairy, the Holstein-Friesians, show:

First—It required 40 pounds of Holstein-Friesian milk to make a pound of butter as against 17.50 of Jersey milk. In fact, during one month's milking—the second highest in quantity of her yield—it required 84.41 pounds of milk of one of the Holstein-Friesian cows to make a pound of butter. For butter results the Holstein-Friesian milk proved to be the poorest of that of all the breeds.

Second—The Holstein-Friesians made 2.78 pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, as against 5.78 pounds for the Jerseys, the Holstein-Friesians again making the poorest show of all the breeds.

Third—The test for fat in butter from 100 pounds of milk gave the Holstein-Friesians credit for 2.36, as against 4.92 for the Jerseys, the Holstein-Friesians again falling below all the other breeds.

Fourth—The fat in 100 pounds of milk showed for the Holstein-Friesians 3.71, as against 5.62 for the Jerseys, the Holstein-Friesians standing third, but beating the Holderness by only .02 and the Ayrshires by .21.

Fifth—For practical use of making butter the Holstein-Friesian proved to be by all odds the poorest investment for the farmer of all the breeds tested. In making butter the Holstein-Friesians lost in the skimmilk and buttermilk 24.3 per cent. fat; Jerseys, 6.6 per cent.; Guernseys, 4.5 per cent.

This is really the important criterion of value of the cow in the butter dairy, since what profits it that a cow shows fat in milk if she cannot convert it into butter? This quality is usually called "churnability" of the milk, and I have long been satisfied it was more developed in and peculiar to rich milk than to poor milk. From many tests that have come under my observation and in my reading I conclude that ordinary milk, including that of ordinary Holstein-Friesian cows, will average 3 per cent. fat and 3 per cent. casein; milk of the average Jersey will show 3 per cent. casein and 5 per cent. fat. Casein is the disturbing element in extracting butter from cream, and the excess of fat in rich milk overcomes the influence of the casein more effectually than is possible where the fat and casein are evenly balanced, as in ordinary milk.

The Maine and New York reports cover many other matters of interest, but I will confine my farther remarks to one or two points of the most vital interest to butter dairymen developed by tests at the Maine station. Holstein-Friesian milk costs less to make than Jersey milk, so that Holstein-Friesians may be profitably kept for milk provided a market may be found not so critical as those of New York, Philadelphia or St. Louis, but when we come to the question of the comparative value of the two breeds for producing butter we have another story to tell. In one respect the Maine tests make a better showing for the Holstein-Friesians than the New York tests: it required only 31.37 pounds of their milk to the pound of butter, while of Jersey milk it required 17.37 pounds, the latter a trifle less of milk than in New York.

The crucial test of the value of a cow for the butter dairy is what it costs in food consumed by her to make a pound of butter. At the Maine station the two Holstein-Friesians made 541 pounds of butter in the year at a cost of food consumed of $141.66; the two Jerseys made 629 pounds of butter in the year at a cost of food of $118.50.—G. W. Farley in Breeder's Gazette.

Don't waste food, but seek to give what is most profitable.

Don't keep forty hens where only twenty can live.

Don't allow the hens to roost in the carriage house, woodshed or on the big beams over the barn floor.

Don't try over one breed at a time.

Don't expect eggs in return for neglect.

Don't cram today and starve tomorrow.

Don't expect poultry to thrive in damp quarters—Maine Farmer.

TO-DAY

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathatic.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

CULTURE OF BEANS.

The Requirements for Their Successful Growth. with Hints for Harvesting.

Beans require a strong soil for their successful production; according to analysis they are even more exhausting than wheat, and a uniform calcareous loam is one of the best, although a good sandy or gravelly loam does well. After all, mellow cultivation is one of the most important requisites. An inverted sod, made mellow commonly answers a good purpose. The crop should be planted when the soil becomes warm, some days after corn planting, late varieties to be planted first and early ones afterward. The pea varieties require half a bushel to the acre; medium, three-fourths, and the marrows a bushel. These are the kinds most planted. The rows are planted about thirty inches apart with a one horse planter, which puts in two rows at a time. If the surface of the soil before planting is made smooth and level with a smoothing harrow, and afterward rolled, the planter will put the seed in at a uniform depth and in straight rows.

Cultivation begins ten days after planting, the implement cutting the weeds without throwing the earth against the plants. It should be repeated about once a week till the blossoms make their first appearance, working close to the rows and picking out all weeds. If neglected, the crop is partly ruined. Never work them when the ground is wet. Commence harvesting as soon as the pods and leaves begin to turn yellow. The different harvesting machines cut the stalks an inch or two below the surface of the ground, by means of a sharp steel blade drawn diagonally. When pretty dry they are placed in piles with four rows of bunches to allow the team to pass. These bunches are only large enough for one forkful each, with the common barley fork. Country Gentleman, authority for the foregoing, says that a horse fork is good for unloading. The bunches are usually turned over to dry the bottoms, in doing which the two are brought nearer together, to make space for the team to pass. The thrashing machine should run at low speed and have round teeth to prevent injury to the beans. "Much of the profit of bean culture," remarks a successful cultivator, "depends on the skill in fitting them for the eastern market."

Which Way Should Hives Face?

It is the general belief, or at least the common practice, to have the entrance toward the south. While conceding that there may be some reasons for this practice, Eugene Secor thinks any other point as good if not better. He says in Farmer and Breeder: "A southern entrance is more likely to entice the bees out in the spring, or late in the fall, when the weather is too cool for bees to fly and when it would be better that they remain in the hive. In the heat of summer, too, a southern entrance is most undesirable. It is more difficult to shade that side when accommodation for flying bees is needed.

"An eastern entrance is quite objectionable. It is the point toward the morning sun, and perhaps bees may see the light a little earlier in the morning during the honey season.

"I have used a north front with a good deal of satisfaction. It is cool in summer. The hive is easily shaded. In summer the morning sun shines first on the north side of the hive. The entrance can be entirely closed on cool days in the spring if the north wind blows. I prefer a north entrance to a south."

Ensilage in Stacks.

The Scotch or English practice of stacking hay and then subjecting it to pressure by weights or by windlasses, drawing together chains or ropes attached to cross timbers under and over plank floorings, seems to be successful there, but is not adapted to this country with its variable climate and extremes of temperature. Experiments made in New York state and Massachusetts, according to The Country Gentleman, showed much loss in spoiled ensilage—in one case nearly two-thirds of the stack; and this wastage, even if much less, will doubtless offset the cost of a good silo.

Covered Barnyards.

Much is being said in western journals about the advantages of covered barnyards. Maine farmers have long been providing themselves with practically the same device for the shelter of their manures in the barn cellars now constructed under nearly every modern barn. Among progressive farmers it is now a rare thing to see the barn manures exposed to leaching till they are applied to the fields. In this they seem to be away ahead of some sections of the country.—Maine Farmer.

Poultry Points.

Oats sown as soon as the ground can be worked afford early pasture. Use seed liberally.

The hens work for a dust bath every bright day they get out. One ought to be fixed under cover for them.

Whatever diet the fowls receive, keep them dry. Who ever saw a flock full of song and eggs on a wet, sticky floor?

Lettuce is one of the best early greens for supplying shut-in flocks. A small bed in the garden will yield a large amount.

Dust sitting hens with pyrethrum powder twice or three times before the eggs hatch and there will be no lice on the chicks.

"The eggs broke in the nest" is a bad record for choice sittings. Be sure the breeding pens have enough lime-containing food to inclose their products in good, hard cases.

The feed makes the egg. Ground oats and corn, equal parts, their weight of bran, and the mass moistened with skimmilk make a solid diet for the production of eggs of high quality.

Beets may be safely sown early. A dozen rows in the garden will keep the yarded flock supplied with green food all summer, and perhaps furnish a juicy meal for the cows once or twice besides. No vegetable equals the sugar beet for fowls. Begin to thin them early.—Philadelphia Farm Journal.

Get out a sample of muck from that big deposit and send it to the state experiment station for free analysis. Perhaps it will prove rich enough in nitrogen to pay for handling.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists Testimonials free.

FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Good Treatment for Cows and Milk Is the Beginning.

In starting a herd make proper selections of stock to begin. Milk and board only the best animals, and study the nature and effect of foods, with a view of properly combining them to produce the desired results. The best results will not be obtained from a cow unless she is given rations which are calculated to produce milk on the one hand or butter, as the case may be. If milk is the object without reference to the butter fats, then elements containing nitrogen and hydrogen should be used. If butter is the object, then these elements together with the carbonaceous principles should be fed.

A ration overbalanced with carbohydrates will produce tallow fat on the ribs of the cow instead of butter fats in her milk. You are not always sure that you have a good cow because she has blue blood in her veins or comes from a good family. Test every one of them. There are poor cows in every breed. Good care is essential to success. Do not run a cow to and from the pasture with a dog, or allow the hired man to pound her with a milking stool, or apply the toe of his boot to her ribs. Avoid all excitement and do not allow her to drink from slough holes, tainted springs or brooks. The impurities of such water will be communicated to the milk, and from there will find their way into the cheese or butter.

All milk should be thoroughly aerated as soon as drawn from the cow, then cooled to a temperature below that of the surrounding atmosphere, to prevent the absorption of odors. If milk is cooled before aeration, animal odors will not be removed and the cheesemaker will find them when he warms up the milk at the factory, but too late for remedy. To do the work properly, use a simple appliance, always placing it in a clean place remote from cesspools, stables, manure heaps, pigsties or other foul places, and be sure to do the work as soon as the milk is drawn.

Do not wait to get two or three large pails full. As soon as a pail is full, carry it at once to the aerator and can and pass it through. The process breaks up the mass and allows the air to pass through and remove the odors in the milk. If the milk cools before it is taken to the aerator, warm it to 98 degs. —which is about the normal temperature—then pass through the machine. Such treatment will always insure good milk. Remember, good cheese or butter cannot be made unless good milk is furnished. The work of making fine dairy products, and that of most importance, begins at the farm from which comes the milk.—Field and Farm.

Starter for Ripening Cream.

I have used the Boyd starter system for ripening cream for about two years, and would not like to do without it. It gives us practically the control of atmospheric changes and uniform quality and quantity, and is simple. To make the starter or yeast I warm sweet skimmilk up to 90 degs.; then put it in a ferment can and cover it closely—air tight if possible. In about twenty-two hours it is ready for use. I then add one gallon to twenty or twenty-five of cream, warm the mixture up to 70 degs. in winter, cover tightly and keep it where the temperature will not go below 68 degs. The cream will be ripe in twenty-four hours. The cream vat being tight, no odors, flies or dirt can get in, in summer or winter. I now use the Babcock test in my dairy to test for butter. Before it was brought out I ripened and churned a day's milk from the cow I wanted to test. The Babcock is the most correct method and is perfectly simple.—W. H. Gilbert in Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

An Iowa butter dealer gives this direction for distinguishing butter from oleomargarine: Cut a piece of the questioned butter in halves. If over it saw the inside of a churn there will be watery exudations right in the track of the knife, but if it is a combination of prepared and disguised fat there will be a smooth, greasy surface only.

If you have not already got beyond the old fashioned hook breaking milk crocks and dasher churn, do so before the spring cows come in. Get a creamer and a dog power churn.

There is a difference often of twenty cents between the price of prime gilt edged butter and the mean, low butter. Which will you make?

The price of first class butter keeps up handsomely this winter. Don't make any other kind and you will never get left. If you don't know how to make gilt edged butter, find out. Take a good paper, ask among your neighbors noted for their skill. There is one comfort always in this life: Whatever we most need to know to improve ourselves, we are never too old to learn it. And what we most need to learn there will always be ways for us to learn.

There is room for another feature in the milk business, and that is the sale of cream bottled on the farm. It should be put up in bottles holding half pints, pints and quarts—bottles to be returnable. Such a business has been long carried on in London and could be made to pay here.—Rural New Yorker.

R. A. Craft went into the milk and butter business four years ago with a cow and two calves, paying for them thirty-five dollars. Since then he has sold from them seventy-five dollars' worth of live stock and seventy-five dollars' worth of butter, besides keeping all his family in milk and butter. He has now left besides from the original investment three cows, three calves and a yearling heifer.

The Chicago Butterine company has some heavy names behind this title, but it has got into trouble in Pennsylvania.

Poultry Points.

After burning sulphur in the poultry house (some people use it as a remedy for roup and lice) do not let the chickens out into rain or mist. They will catch cold then very easily, the same as a person who has been taking sulphur.

Don't feed dry oats: scald them well first.

If you want to get eggs, keep the hens from ever getting chilled. This is the biggest "secret" of the egg business.

Don't give food or drink to a fowl for at least twelve hours before killing it.

Ground bone is not only excellent to prevent leg weakness and for the general health, but it encourages egg production immensely.

At the present season the dusting box serves its most valuable purposes.

Whole wheat is fine egg food, but too much of it may cause looseness of the bowels.

Scaly legged fowls are a disgrace to any yard, for they are generally caused by neglect and are easily cured.

If you have birds whose combs frost readily apply a little glycerin to them when the weather is unusually cold.

A nation with sixty-five million of highly civilized an intelligent people and six thousand million of natural wealth ought to have a sufficient basis for a circulating medium even if gold and silver were unknown materials.—*Ex.*

SECOND DECLARATION.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

Platform Adopted by the Confederated Industrial Organization at St. Louis, Mo., February 22, 24, 1892.

PREAMBLE.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

The fruits of the toil of millions are bodily stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two vast continents, and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute depotism.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name peace, order and society to defend their liberty, prosperity and justice.

We declae our union and independence. We assert our purpose to support the organization which represents our principles.

We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outeries of plundered people with the uproar of sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stock," the demonetization of silver, and the oppression of usurers, may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to save corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that political organization, representing the political principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the aniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiments which actuated that great generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people," with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

In order to restrain the extortions of aggregate capital, to drive the money-changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

First—We declare the union of the labor orces of the United States this day accomplished permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken for industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

PLATFORM.

First—We demand a national currency safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. provided, as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

b. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

LAND.

Second—The land including all the natural resources of wealth, is the natural resource of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

TRANSPORTATION.

Third—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interestt of the people.

PLATFORM

of the Nacua Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union adopted at Ocala, Fla. D. 7th, 1890

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent. per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and Congress to take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government, and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another; and we further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have; we further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes; we believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and States revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national government control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

7. We demand that Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

Whereas, there is now a bill known as the sub-treasury bill in the hands of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives which should have been reported and acted upon at the last session, and which if enacted into law would bring the financial relief so much needed by all classes and industries; therefore be it.

Resolved, that this national convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union do most respectfully and earnestly ask that bill be enacted into law as soon as possible, or some other measure that will carry out these principles and meet the necessities of the toiling masses.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Sixteen Points Essential to Big Profits in the Business.

Jacob Biggle, who is an old and highly esteemed contributor to the Philadelphia Farm Journal, states the following points as being necessary to a profitable poultry business on a plain farm:

It is not necessary to have any particular breed for success. There is a great deal more in the feed and care than in the breed. But the large Asiatic breeds are the best winter layers, are the best for broilers. The small breeds will lay the greatest number of eggs in a year.

The broody hen should get in her work early. Give an interested woman in charge of her. Interest her by letting her have the profits, or divide them with her children.

Set only well fertilized eggs; have the hens that are to furnish these eggs selected from the whole flock for their excellence, and fence off from the others and with these hens have thoroughbred roosters, in the proportion of one rooster to eight or ten hens—the best you can find anywhere.

For eggs for market alone hens do best without any roosters among them—they lay more eggs, and the eggs will not get stale so quickly.

It is essential to have the chickens abundantly supplied with fresh water. Fill the vessel twice a day at least, and clean them every time before they are filled.

Feed the flock three times a day. Give them a liberal supply—all they will eat up clean and no more.

If abundant water be given no sloppy food need be. Give for breakfast some wheat and oats in sheaf; for dinner, some bran, ground oats and cornmeal, moistened a little; for supper duplicate the morning meal, adding a little whole corn in very cold weather.

Throw the whole grain in a bed of straw or leaves so they must scratch for it. They must work for their living in order to be healthy.

In addition to the above they should have some vegetable food—a rack filled with boiled potatoes, beets, turnips or with raw cabbages. Clover hay and corn fodder and skimmilk are good for them too.

They must have access to sharp gravel and ground oyster shells or they cannot grind their grain. In winter, when they cannot forage for insects and worms, they ought to have meat scraps, cracklings, etc.

They must also have a box handy filled with dry coal ashes or road dust to wallow in; it is thus that they keep free from lice.

The floor of their house should be dry and covered with leaves from the woods or cut corn fodder. Among this litter their grain food should be cast.

NASH COUNTY SUB-ALLIANCES.

Times and Places of Meeting.

MORNING STAR, NO. 377.

G. W. Stone, President, C. J. Willeford, Secretary, Nashville, N. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month.

TRAY. —

——Pres., A. W. Battle, Sec., Nashville N. C.

HARLEM.——

——Pres., T G Bunting, Sec., Dukes N. C.

PIG BASKET NO. 378.

W. H. Robbins, President, and Secretary, Nashville N. C. Meets 1st Saturday in each month.

BETHLEHEM, NO. —

Benj. Coggins, President, J. B. H. Boddie, Secretary, Nashville, N. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

ASTALIA No. 454

T. J. Braswell, President, J. W. Wheeless, Secretary, Castalia, N. C. Meets every 1st Saturday in each month.

SPRING HOPE.

H. D. Bowden, President, M. M. Johnson, Secretary, Springhope, N. C. Meets 4th Saturday at 2 p. m.

RED OAK, NO. 542

H. B. Jenkins President, secretary, J. E. Everett Red Oak N. Meets Saturday before the 4th Sunday.

DORTCHES, NO. 211

W. B. Harper, President, T. E. Coley Secretary, Rocky Mount, N. C. Meets Saturday before the first Sunday in each month.

ATLANTI 662.

Pres. J A. Joyner, Sec J w Joyner, Easons N Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month.

ROCKY MOUNT, NO. 619

W. R. Whitehead, President, D. W. Thorpe, Secretary, Rocky Mount N. C. Meets every 2nd Saturday.

GOLD VALLEY, NO. 1870.

J. T. Baines, President, Stanhope N. C. S. H. Brantley, Secretary, Finch, N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

GROVE HILL, NO. 131.

Vincent Inborne, President, Unionhope N. C. William L Greene, Secretary, Heflin N. . Meets every 1st Saturday.

CHAPEL, NO. —

J. E. Daniel. President, Heflin. N. C., J. W. Driver Drywell, P. O. Meets 4th Saturdays at 2 p. m.

FREE UNION, NO. 379.

L. T. Strickland, President, Springhope N. C. J. L. Bryant, Secretary Unionhope N. C. Meets every 1st Saturday

MT. TLEASANT, O. 463.

R. . Glover President, I. N. Glover, Secretary, Glover N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

STONY HILL, NO. 452.

C. S. Kemp, President, D. H. Finch, Secretary, Glover N. C. Meets every 3rd Saturday.

PEACH TREE, NO. 457

S. S. Sykes, President, J. J. Marshbourne, Secretary Harrels, N. C. Meets 2nd Saturday night and 4th. Saturday at 1 p. m.

OAKLAND, NO 661

W. G. W. Stone. President, G. T. Baines, Secretary, Oakland N. C. Meets——

ROCKY SPRING, NO. 723

Lack Bissett, President, J. L. O'neals Secretary, Eatman's N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

O OA. NO. 751.

Pres J T Broadlove, Sec N A Davis. Meets 2nd and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock p m.

GOLD MINE, NO. 775

Pres W T Sherwin, Sec Miles Bobbitt, Ita N C Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.

JOYNER', NO. 775.

Pres David Everett, Rocky Mount, Sec Geo Green, Elm City. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

BISSETT'S NO. 777.

Pres J F Bissitt, Secy W H High, Nelson Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays

APPONY, NO. 724.

J. P. Cooper, President, Nashville, Secretary, J. B. Joyner, Nashville, N. C. Meets Saturday before the 1st Sunday in each month.

UNNY [illegible] NO. 5.

W. R Winstead, President Cockrells, N. C. L. B. Ferrell, Secretary. Ferrell's N. C. Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays.

PRIDGEN HILL, NO. 1124.

J. L. Pridgen President, N. C. Winstead, Secretary, Toisnot, N. C. eets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

SANDY CROSS, NO. 2149.

R. C. Dixon, President, J. J. Lindsay, Secretary, Cockerells N. C. Meets every 3rd Saturday at 2 p. m.

NEW HOPE, NO. 2048.

G. D. Langley, President, Geo. N. Langley, Secretary, Nashville N. C. Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 2 o'clock.

PINE VIEW, NO. 1205.

Alford Edwards, President, J. T. Fulford, Secretary Springhope N. C. Meets Friday night before the 2nd Sunday and Saturday night before the 4th Sunday in each month.

UNION HILL, NO. 856.

W. E. Mann,